THE GARNIERS OF HAMPSHIRE

A. E. GARNIER

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THE CHRONICLES

OF THE

GARNIERS OF HAMPSHIRE

ROOKESBURY, HANTS.

With Mr. William Garnier's Grey Coach Horses in the foreground.

THE CHRONICLES

OF THE

GARNIERS OF HAMPSHIRE

DURING FOUR CENTURIES, 1530—1900

INCLUDING SPECIAL MEMOIRS OF

THE VERY REV. THOMAS GARNIER, D.C.L.

DEAN OF WINCHESTER

AND HIS SON

THE VERY REV. THOMAS GARNIER, B.C.L.

DEAN OF LINCOLN

AND HIS SON

THE REV. THOMAS PARRY GARNIER, M.A.

HON. CANON OF NORWICH

LADY CAROLINE GARNIER

ETC., ETC.

COMPILED AND WRITTEN BY

A. E. GARNIER

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PREFACE.

This book will be of little interest to the ordinary reader. It is merely a short record of the descendants of a French refugee of the name of GARNIER, who, for conscience sake, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, sought refuge on an alien soil, and was wise enough to choose this great and glorious country as the land of his adoption. His descendants have good cause to bless his choice, for, owing to the warm welcome and generous assistance of the British nation, they have prospered beyond all expectation. It may be that the intermingling of good English blood, the excellent discipline of English Public Schools, the ennobling influence of English Universities, and last, but perhaps not least, that tenacity of purpose, which is proved by the staunch adherence of eleven generations to the Reformed Religion, in spite of persecution, and even murder, have converted the descendants of this expatriated Frenchman into worthy Englishmen.

Should, however, the perusal of these chronicles cause any member of the present generation to endeavour to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers, the writer of this book will have the satisfaction of feeling that his labours have not been in vain.

A. E. G.

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INTRODUCTION.

The name of Garnerius or Garnier has ever since the twelfth century been closely associated with religion.

It is not an uncommon name in France.

1172.

In 1172 Garnier, "a clerk from Picardy," wrote a poem on the Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, less than two years from its occurrence. Dr. Abbott in his book, "St. Thomas of Canterbury," declares that he does not doubt Garnier's honesty, in spite of the fact that Garnier admitted that the poem was highly coloured "for the sake of the Church and for edification," a practice too common in the ages of faith.

1190.

Garnerius de Napoli was Grandmaster of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta, in 1190 (*Vide* Appendix I.). He died of his wounds after the battle of Tiberias, against the Saracens for the possession of the Holy Land, in 1187, which battle led to the surrender of Jerusalem to the Moslems.

XII. CENTURY.

Arnold Garnier in the twelfth century acted as legate to the Pope.

1480.

There was a Guillaume Garnier, a Belgian composer, who was a Professor of Music at Milan. In 1480 he lived at Naples. He wrote a song, "Consolés-Moi," which forms part of a MS. of the early part of the fourteenth century, containing French and Flemish songs. This MS. is in the possession of Lord Spencer.

1547.

Jean Garnier succeeded the Martyr Pierre Brully in the pulpit of the French Church at Strasburg. Originally a Jacobin monk, he had plunged "jusques oreilles" in papistical superstitions. Becoming converted, he was forced to fly, and came to Strasburg, where, from 1544, he fulfilled the duties of Pastor (Appendix II.).

A close intimacy existed between the reformer Calvin and Jean Garnier. *Vide* Letters Garnerius Calvine (Appendix III.). It is not at all certain whether Jean Garnier of Strasburg was related to Guillémin Garnier, of Vitry le François (the progenitor of the Garniers of Hampshire), of whom more anon.

1583.

PAUL GARNIER, a Huguenot Pastor of Pérouse, was brutally assailed by Papist soldiers in 1583 (Appendix II.).

1641.

In the "Grande Encyclopedia" one finds the name of Guarneri (*Lat.* Guarnerius), an Italian family of musical instrument makers in Cremona, in 1641. Andrea, the head of the family, was a pupil of Nic. Amati of Cremona, in 1641. He had seven sons, two of whom became instrument makers: Pietro-Giovanni, born 18th February, 1655, and Guiseppe-Giovanni Bathista, born 25th November, 1666. The latter had three sons; only one, Pietro, born 14th April, 1695, became an instrument maker, first at Cremona, then in Venice, from 1730 to about 1755. The head of the cadet branch, Giovanni-Bathista, son of a cousin of Andrea's, does not appear to have been an instrument maker, but it was his son, Guiseppe Guarneri, born 16th October, 1697, who was surnamed del Jesŭ, who rendered the family illustrious. His first instruments had nothing remarkable about them, those which followed left yet something to be desired, but those of his third style rivalled the instruments of Stradivarius. Among the most beautiful specimens of these may be quoted Paganini's violin, now in the Museum at Genoa, and that of Alard, dated 1742, *at this moment* in the Conservatoire of Paris.

The family legend of the Garniers, handed down by the old Dean of Winchester, is that the family was Italian in its origin before settling in France.

The name of Garnier is spelt in numerous ways in the Registers, viz., du Guernier, Garnéa, Guernea, Gurney, etc.

In the Parish Church of East Budleigh, South Devon, a Bible was discovered in 1884 secreted in the altar, date 1739, with engravings by Du Guernier.

The diversity of opinion of the European historians consulted by the author, and the absence of reliable records connecting the eight foregoing Garniers with Guillémin Garnier, Seigneur du Tron of Juscourt, Vitry le François, in Champagne, France, and ancestor of the Garniers of Hampshire, places it beyond the power of the author of these chronicles to do more than make a casual allusion to them. It may fall to a later historian of the family to discover a definite connection with one or any of them.

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THE CHRONICLES

OF THE

GARNIERS OF HAMPSHIRE,

FOR FOUR CENTURIES,

1530—1900.

THE FRENCH ANCESTORS.

At Vitry le François, in Champagne, France, there lived about the year 1530 a family of the name of GARNIER. They were an old family of distinction, and the title of Seigneur du Tron descended from father to son in the direct line. The Juscourt Estate on which they lived had been in their possession for centuries.

The Seigneur du Tron of this period was GUILLEMIN GARNIER, and both he and his family were staunch adherents to the Reformed Religion. They lived in anxious times, for these were the days when France was in a frightful state of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. The persecution of the Huguenots, which was only to end forty-two years later in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, had already commenced. In 1598, however, the Edict of Nantes at last procured for these harassed Protestants a period of comparative tranquility. But this temporary calm ended in the Revocation of the Edict in 1685.

Juscourt, the family estate of the Garniers, is situated a few miles from Vitry le François, which latter town is on the Marne about twenty miles S.E. of Chalons. The Marne up to Vitry is navigable for barges only, and the chief trade of the town used

to be corn and wood. In the town itself they manufactured cotton and other articles. The family estate, situated in the beautiful and fruitful province of Champagne, and watered by its fine rivers, enabled the Seigneurs du Tron to live in comfort and prosperity among their tenantry at Juscourt. They were beloved and respected by all, and had it not been for the black shadow of Papist hate that overhung all Reformers at this period, the quiet pastoral life at Juscourt would have been an ideal one.

1st Generation.

GUILLEMIN GARNIER, Seigneur du Tron, was the ancestor of both the English and German Branches of GARNIER. The absence of all registers, the destruction of all family documents, and the eventual dispersion of this old Huguenot family to the four winds of heaven, make it impossible to follow the fortune of more than two of his sons with any certainty.

Of GUILLAUME GARNIER, the eldest son, little is known beyond the fact that his name (together with that of his father) was among the first to be placed on the Roll of those adhering to the Reformed Religion at Vitry le François, in 1599, for the Execution of the Edict of Nantes. He must have died without issue, as Jean Garnier, the second son of Guillémin Garnier, succeeded to the Seigneurie du Tron and the family estate of Juscourt, near Vitry le François, Champagne, France.

2nd Generation.

JEAN GARNIER, the second son of Guillémin Garnier, married Jacqueline Hullon, sister of Simon Hullon, Secretary to the Police at Vitry. Of his seven sons, JEAN, the eldest, succeeded on the death of his father to the Seigneurie du Tron.

JEAN GARNIER, Seigneur du Tron, eldest son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, died 30th December, 1664. By his marriage with Anne Varnier, daughter of Moyse Varnier and Madelaine Morel, there was an issue of two children, a son Jean and a daughter Anne.

ANNE GARNIER, daughter of Jean Garnier and Anne Varnier, married first Jérémie Gommeret, by whom there was no issue, and secondly, on January 7th, 1663, Simon Hullon (who was born in 1642), son of Benjamin Hullon and Anne Varnier, with an issue of two sons and two daughters.

Simon Hullon, the eldest son of Simon Hullon and Anne Garnier, was born 1666. He married, and had one son.

Jean Baptiste, the second son of Simon Hullon and Anne Garnier, was born 1669 and died 1737. He married, in 1706, Elizabeth Varnin, by whom he had five children.

Anne, the eldest daughter of Simon Hullon and Anne Garnier, was born 1664, and died in 1687. She married Jérémie Mauclère, and had a son, Jérémie, and a daughter. Jérémie Mauclère, son of Jérémie Mauclère and Anne Hullon, died at Berlin. He married Mdlle. Milsonneau. Their daughter, Mdlle. Mauclère, was living in Berlin in 1758.

Louise, the only daughter of. Jérémie Mauclère and Anne Hullon, was born 1687, and was married to Isaac Milsonneau. Their son, M. Milsonneau, became Conseiller du Roi at Berlin, where he was a refugee. He was still living there in 1753.

Suzanne Hullon, the second daughter of Anne Garnier and Simon Hullon, was born 1671 and died 1711. She married M. de Joibert.

JEAN GARNIER, the only son of Jean Garnier and Anne Varnier, was born 19th May, 1628, and died 20th March, 1667. He succeeded to the Seigneurie du Tron. He married Sara Leblanc, by whom there was one daughter, ANNE GARNIER, who married Samuel d'Origny, Seigneur du Tron and Seigneur de Chalette. He was born 18th June, 1650, and died 6th May, 1709. Samuel d'Origny was a son of Claude d'Origny, écuyer, Seigneur de Chalette, who had married Elizabeth Danneau. The children of Anne Garnier and Samuel d'Origny were Claude d'Origny and a daughter, Mdlle. d'Origny de Chalette. The latter married Caulet de Thoiras, and their son, Joseph Caulet, was still living in 1757. Claude d'Origny, écuyer, Seigneur du Tron, de Chalette, and other places, was born in 1681. He married, in 1710, Elizabeth Lefèvre, who was born 25th October, 1677. There was no issue of this marriage. Claude d'Origny's

name appears in the list of Protestants of Vitry le François in 1712 (*Bulletin* xi. p. 154).

THIÉRY GARNIER, was the second son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, and married Anne Jacquelot. He was slain on the high road between Vitry and Juscourt, in 1655. He left two sons and two daughters.

GUILLAUME GARNIER, the second son of Thiéry Garnier and Anne Jacquelot, married Anne Horguelin, and there was an issue of one son who died 1750.

JEAN GARNIER, the eldest son of Thiéry Garnier and Anne Jacquelot, was born 1629. He married his first cousin, Judith Garnier, daughter of Guillaume Garnier and Nicole Lambert. Of their three children, JEAN GARNIER, the eldest son, entered the French army, and was slain in battle; one daughter, MARIE GARNIER, married Pierre Mangin (a Catholic), and had two daughters, one of whom was Marguerite Mangin, of Vitry. The other daughter, ANNE GARNIER, entered a convent. Their father, JEAN GARNIER, foreseeing the religious troubles and persecutions that were looming in the future, and the very probable revocation of the Edict of Nantes, determined to seek refuge on an alien soil. He was arrested in the act of escaping and was condemned at Sedan, in 1686, to the galley "La Vieille Saint-Louis," at Marseilles, from whence he was subsequently transferred to the galley "La Vieille-Réale" at the same port. Here he remained for the rest of his natural life, dying in misery and wretchedness in 1709, aged eighty (Appendix IV.).

His wife, Judith Garnier, being a staunch Protestant, determined after his condemnation to quit France. She was, no doubt, the Judith Garnier who lived, in 1699, in the Quartier de la Neustadt, in Berlin (*Vide Beringuer, Colonieliste, No.* 1384).

The three children of the MARTYR JEAN GARNIER were forced to remain in France and become Catholics.

This is one of those family dramas, the details of which are, alas, unknown.

ANNE GARNIER, the eldest daughter of Thiéry Garnier and Anne Jacquelot, married Ambrose Viart, of Chalons, and their children fled eventually to other countries.

CATHERINE GARNIER, the youngest daughter of Thiéry Garnier and Anne Jacquelot, married le sieur Martel, and had one daughter, who married le sieur Chutteau de Haye.

Thus this branch of the Garniers became extinct.

SAMUEL GARNIER, the third son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, also determined to fly his country, and in company with many other refugees sailed for the East Indies, where he eventually died without issue.

ISAAC GARNIER, the fifth son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, was born 1610. He died at Bâle, 12th April, 1692. He married 12th February, 1634, Marie Varnier, born 5th October, 1613, daughter of Maître Pierre Varnier. The issue of this marriage was one son, Louis, and two daughters, Louise and Suzanne (Appendix IV.).

LOUIS GARNIER, the only son of Isaac Garnier and Marie Varnier, was born 1641, and died at Bâle, 17th April, 1712. He studied at Die in 1660, and at Geneva in 1661. He was Pastor of Chauny, in Picardy, in 1667, and eventually became Pastor of Ay, in Champagne, in 1679. He married Suzanne Mauclère. The result of this marriage was two children, Suzanne and Jérémie Garnier.

SUZANNE GARNIER, the only daughter of Louis Garnier and Suzanne Mauclère, was born at Chauny, 14th February, 1670. She married Barthelèmy Franconis, of Geneva, who was Pasteur of the French Church at Bâle. He died there, 20th February, 1707. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Marie Anne Sophie Franconis, who was born at Bâle, 30th August, 1704, in which town she married, on 28th June, 1727, Antoine Emanuel Rosset de Rochfort, Dr. Med. of Lausanne. They were both refugees, and fled to Bâle.

JÉRÉMIE GARNIER, the only son of Louis Garnier and Suzanne Mauclère, was a Major in the Swiss Army in 1722. He afterwards became a Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the troops in Bâle in 1727. He died unmarried at Lausanne, 26th November, 1739.

LOUISE GARNIER, the elder of the two daughters of Isaac Garnier and Marie Varnier, was born 20th December,

1634, and died at Bâle, 11th September, 1711. She married, at Bâle, in 1678, le sieur Jean Rodolphe Frey; issue one son, le sieur Jean Ulrich Frey, who was born at Bâle in 1680.

SUZANNE GARNIER, second daughter of Isaac Garnier, of Vitry le François, and Marie Varnier, married Jean de la Coude, of Nérac. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Suzanne de la Coude, who died 1737, and who married, at Berlin, Jaques Beschefer, or Béchefer. The latter was born at Vitry, 25th July, 1661, and was a son of David Béchefer (born 1627, died 1697) and Suzanne Varnier, of Vitry. (See Appendix IV.)

Jaques Béchefer was ennobled by the King of Prussia, 12th June, 1704, and became Jaques de Béchefer. He commenced his career by entering the service of the Elector of Brandeburg as an Ensign in 1685, and became Captain in 1699. He lived at Berlin with his wife and his brother. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, 20th August, 1705; Major-General, 1718; Lieutenant-General and Commandant of the Fortress of Magdeburg, 1st January, 1729. He died at Magdeburg, 19th October, 1731, and was buried in the Temple of the French Church, where he and his wife, Suzanne de la Coude, had faithfully worshipped during their sojourn in that city. Suzanne de la Coude returned to Berlin, and died in that town, where she had much property, in 1737. She was, however, buried at Magdeburg, beside her husband, Jaques de Béchefer. Their monument still exists there. The two daughters and granddaughter both belonged to the French Church at Berlin. His Majesty the King of Prussia showed his esteem for Jaques de Béchefer, not only by conferring on him high military commands, and ennobling him and decorating him with the order of the Black Eagle, but also by substantial favours, such as a house in Berlin, with the right of female succession, as well as the Seigneurial rights of Wusecke, Kleist, Repkow, Namgeist, Leist, Schönefeld, Storkow, and Beskow, which titles he bore.

The issue of the marriage of Jaques Béchefer and Suzanne de la Coude was a son and two daughters.

Their only son, Captain Jaques de Béchefer, of the Prussian Army, died 23rd May, 1730, at Bâle, in the house of his uncle,

le sieur Rodolphe Frey (who married Louise Garnier), where he had gone to recruit giants for King Frederick Wilhelm's Corp de Gardes.

Mdlle. de Béchefer, the elder daughter of Jaques de Béchefer and Suzanne de la Coude, married, at Berlin, in 1708, M. le Baron Samuel de Cocceji,* who became later Grand Chancelier to H.M. the King of Prussia. One daughter was the result of this marriage, Mdlle. de Cocceji, who married, at Berlin, Baron Dubislaw Frederick de Platen (born 1714, died 1787), who became General of Cavalry and Governor of Königsburg.

Mdlle. Lise de Béchefer, the other daughter of Jaques de Béchefer and Suzanne de la Coude, married, at Berlin, M. le Baron Hertfeld.

JACOB GARNIER, seventh son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, married Rachel de Joibert, with issue one daughter, RACHEL GARNIER, who married Daniel Tabart (born 11th August, 1641). The issue of this latter marriage was one daughter, Esther Tabart, who was born 20th November, 1694. She married, in 1712, David Varnier des Vaisseaux, and was still living at Vitry le François in 1762. There were two sons of this marriage. David Varnier, the eldest, was Directeur Général des Fermes de Brêtagne à Fougères, and the younger son was Controleur Général des Fermes à Nantes.

MARGUERITE GARNIER was the elder of the two daughters of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon. She married, 4th June, 1636, Benjamin Béchefer, who was born on 11th March, 1608, and had a son, Jaques Béchefer, and a daughter,

* SAMUEL DE COCCEJI, the son-in-law of Jaques de Béchefer, was a very remarkable man, and occupied a very important position in the kingdom. He was the third son of Henry Cocceji (born 1644, died 1719). Samuel studied at Heidelberg, in 1679. He eventually, after much work as a Magistrate, won the confidence of the King Frederick William I., who nominated him, in 1727, Minister of War. From 1730 to 1738 he had charge of the affairs of the French Refugees. King Frederick II. appointed him to the task of re-organizing the administration of Justice. He did his work so well that the King created him Grand Chamberlain in 1747, and made him a Baron. He died at Berlin, in 1755, covered with glory and universally esteemed. His wife survived him. He left three sons, one of whom, Colonel de Cocceji, died on the battle-field, whilst the other two served in the Magistrature and the Foreign Office.

Marguerite Béchefer, who married her first cousin, Isaac Garnier. He was the first Refugee of the family who fled to England.

Jaques Béchefer, the only son of Benjamin Béchefer and Marguerite Garnier, was nicknamed "The Dauphin."* He married Louise Vilain. He died in London, leaving many children.

JEANNE GARNIER, the younger of the two daughters of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, died 3rd March, 1684. She married, 17th November, 1633, François Sébille. Two sons were born of this marriage, and we know that the elder, Paul Sébille, was married, for his widow was living at Vitry le François in 1712, after which date she removed to Berlin. Paul Sébille had one son who accompanied his mother to Berlin, where they both died.

Before proceeding with the history of Paul Garnier, the sixth son, and Guillaume Garnier the fourth son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, it will be as well to give a short account of the famous Edict of Nantes.

* The titles of "Le Roi" and "Le Dauphin" were bestowed respectively on those two competitors who came out first and second in the annual Government shooting competition at Vitry le François.

EDICT OF NANTES, 1598.

Henry IV. of France, delivered from the cares of foreign war, issued in 1598 the celebrated Edict of Nantes which determined the rights of the Protestants in France. This Edict, drawn up by Jeannin, Schomberg, Calignon, and the historian Jacques Auguste de Thou, allowed the Protestants the exercise of their worship. It opened to them admission to all employments; established in every parliament a chamber composed of magistrates of both religions; tolerated the general assemblies of the Reformers; authorised them to raise taxes among themselves for the benefit of their church; provided for them ministers, and granted them fortified places of safety, the principal one of which was Rochelle. The Protestants were bound to the payments of tenths and to the observance of the festivals and holidays of the Catholic Church. The Edict of Nantes, registered by the Parliaments after long and earnest resistance, put an end to the disastrous wars which for thirty-six years had desolated the kingdom.

For the execution of the Edict of Nantes, in the month of September, 1599 (by order of the King, Henry IV. of France), there was drawn up at Vitry le François a roll of those inhabitants professing the reformed religion.

The order was signed by the King's commissioners, M. de Montlouet and the famous President Jeannin. Among the most important names were those of (1) Denys Varnier, High Sheriff, (2) Guillémin Garnier (the elder), (3) Abraham Roussel,* (4) Guillaume Garnier (the younger), (5) Jacob Beschefer,† (6) Etienne Varnier, (7) Madame d'Origny, (8) Paul Roussel,* etc. Thus, in some measure, were peace and quietude established, and atonement offered for the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew in

* The English descendants of Abraham Roussel, of Vitry, now call themselves Rossellet.

† The name of Beschefer is now spelt Béchefer.

1572, under Charles IX., when probably not less than 70,000 Huguenots were murdered. But the hatred of the Papists for the Huguenots continued, though in some measure kept under control by those in authority. It was entirely owing to the peaceable deportment and self-restraint on the part of the Huguenots that this smouldering hate was prevented from bursting into flames. This state of affairs lasted close on eighty-five years.

PAUL GARNIER, the sixth son of Jean Garnier and Jacqueline Hullon, was born at Vitry 1619, and died at Bâle on the 1st May, 1693. He married Claudine Descry. The issue of this marriage was one son, Paul Garnier, and four daughters, viz., Louise, Anne, Suzanne, and Marie Garnier.

PAUL GARNIER, the only son of Paul Garnier and Claudine Descry, was born at Vitry in 1647. He fled to Berlin, but died at Bâle, when on a visit to his sisters, Suzanne and Marie Garnier, at their house, on 27th May, 1713. It is not known whom he married, but the issue of this marriage were two daughters and three sons.

SUZANNE GARNIER, the elder daughter of Paul Garnier and Claudine Descry, married Jaques Gillet, of Berlin, Bâle, and Zurich. She died at Zurich in 1716.

MDLLE. GARNIER, the younger daughter of Paul Garnier and Claudine Descry, married M. Prévost, of Berlin.

Of two of the sons of Paul Garnier and Claudine Descry we know nothing beyond the fact that they went to either England or Germany.

JÉRÉMIE GARNIER, the third son of Paul Garnier and Claudine Descry, was the ancestor of the German Branch of GARNIER. He married Marie de la Cour, of Ligny. They both fled to Bâle, where they were married in January, 1690. In 1699 they settled at Friedrichsdorf, Hesse Cassel. The issue of this marriage was three daughters and four sons.

GERTRUDE CATHERINE GARNIER, the eldest daughter of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, was born 1690.

SUZANNE GARNIER, the second daughter of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, married Crètien Datz.

MARIE GARNIER, the third daughter of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, married Daniel Fouquet.

JAQUES GARNIER, the eldest son of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, died 20th February, 1749. He married (1) June, 1711, Anne Singet, and (2) in August, 1733, Catharine Kessel.

CLAUDE GARNIER, the second son of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, was born 1693. He married Esther Moiley.

JEAN PIERRE GARNIER, the third son of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, died 14th June, 1756. He married Suzanne Chérigaut.

JÉRÉMIE GARNIER, the fourth son of Jérémie Garnier and Marie de la Cour, was born 16th March, 1707. He died 22nd September, 1777. He married Jeanne Oudot, a Refugee.

For the three hundred descendants of Jaques, Claude, Jean, Pierre, and Jérémie Garnier, *vide* "Notices Généalogiques des Familles et Histoire de la Colonie reformée Française de Friedrichsdorf," by H. Denkinger à Lausanne, 1896 (Appendix IV.).

On the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, when a vast multitude of French Protestants, 700,000 to 800,000 in number, emigrated to England, America, Germany, and Holland (Appendix IV.), JÉRÉMIE GARNIER* and his wife, together with their sons, JAQUES, CLAUDE, JEAN-PIERRE, and JÉRÉMIE GARNIER, joined the colony of French Reformers, recently formed at Friedrichsdorf in Hesse Cassel (Appendix IV.).

The descendants of these reformers are now faithful subjects of the Emperor of Germany, and fought gallantly on the German

* L'auteur des "Notices Généalogiques des Familles et Histoire de la Colonie reformée Française de Friedrichsdorf," par Henri Denkinger, Ancien Pasteur à Friedrichsdorf; croit que Jérémie Garnier qui s'est établi à Friedrichsdorf, etait *fils* ou *petit-fils* de Paul Garnier et de Claudine Descry, dont il a des raisons pour supposer qu'il y a eu trois fils tandis qu'il n'en connait qu'un. Ces différents indications permettront peut-être d'établir la parenté entre les Garnier de Friedrichsdorf et les von Garnier de la Prusse, refugées également et de noblesse récente.

The several European authorities, whom the author of the "Garniers of Hampshire" has consulted, are of opinion that Jérémie Garnier, of Bâle (who married Marie de la Cour), was a son of PAUL GARNIER, of Vitry le François, who was born at Vitry, 1647.

side in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1. As recently as 1st April, 1895, a solemn thanksgiving service in commemoration of the anniversary of the victory of Sedan was held in the city of Friedrichsdorf, the sermon on this occasion being preached in the German language, and the ceremony of unveiling a monument erected to those veterans of the city who fell in the campaign against France, took place the same day.

The old family name is immortalised by an Institute founded during the first half of this century by Louis Frederick Garnier, who was born in 1809.*

3rd Generation.

The chronicle of GUILLAUME GARNIER, the fourth son of Jean Garnier, Seigneur du Tron, of Vitry le François, Champagne, and Jacqueline Hullon, has been purposely left to the last, he being the father of Isaac Garnier, of Vitry le François, the first *English* Refugee. Guillaume Garnier married (firstly) Nicole Lambert and (secondly) Marie Descry, by whom there was no issue. By his marriage with Nicole Lambert there were two daughters and one son.

His eldest daughter, JUDITH GARNIER, married her first cousin, JEAN GARNIER, who died at the galleys, at Marseilles, and whose son, Jean Garnier, was killed in battle, as already recorded.

His second daughter, NICOLE GARNIER, married Etienne Lambert de Chappes. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes they settled in Switzerland, where Etienne Lambert died, leaving four sons and a daughter.

ISAAC GARNIER, of Vitry le François, was the only son of Guillaume Garnier and Nicole Lambert. He married his first

* In his "Notices Généalogiques," from which the subjoined quotation is taken, M. Denkinger erroneously ascribes its foundation to Jérémie Garnier. "L'instruction publique prit un essor considerable par la création de l'école réale nommée d'après—son fondateur 'Institut Garnier.' Ce fut en effet Jérémie Garnier qui fonda en 1836 cet établissement si connu. Il voulait avant tout enseigner le français et l'anglais a des jeunes gens destinés au commerce."

A living representative of this branch of the Garniers exists at the present day in the person of M. Adolphe Garnier, Burgomeister of Friedrichsdorf.

cousin, Marguerite Béchefer, daughter of Benjamin Béchefer (Appendix IV.) and Marguerite Garnier.

4th Generation.

ISAAC GARNIER (the first English Refugee) was born at Vitry, in 1631, and died at Chelsea Hospital, February 7th, 1712. On the news of the possible Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1684, Isaac Garnier did not immediately seek refuge in a foreign land. He remained with his wife Marguerite and his children at Vitry, where he was universally beloved by the sick poor of both religions. He had taken up the study of chemistry and medicine as a pastime (Appendix IV.). The knowledge thus derived enabled him to treat gratuitously those poor persons who were in need of medical aid, and also qualified him for the important post to which he was eventually appointed on his arrival in London. He went by the name of "THE CHARITABLE APOTHECARY" [though denied his diploma on account of his religion (Appendix IV.)] in his native town of Vitry le François; but signs were not wanting that even he, "The Charitable Apothecary," had incurred the hate and jealousy of the Papists, for which reason he was carrying his life in his hand by remaining in France. Unmistakable warnings from those around him, and letters from his refugee relations in foreign lands urging him to fly ere it was too late, made him come to the decision that for the sake of his wife and children he must no longer postpone their departure.

Isaac Garnier chose England as his refuge and, valuing his conscience more than his country, left his native land, arriving safely in England on 21st January, 1685.

This sacrifice of all that is dear to a man went not unrewarded, for, as has been remarked by Archbishop Tillotson, a large proportion of these expatriated men met with singular prosperity on an alien soil. Nor was Isaac Garnier an exception, for we find him very soon, viz., in 1691-2, occupying the lucrative appointment of Apothecary-General to the College of Chelsea, to which was attached a large and comfortable house and garden (Appendix IV.).

On his death he was interred in the burial ground attached to Chelsea Hospital. He lies in a handsome tomb, on which the Garnier arms are carved, together with his eldest son, Isaac Garnier, also Apothecary-General to the College of Chelsea. Near this tomb are two flat gravestones, one for his son, Daniel Garnier, born 1667, died April 29th, 1699, who died unmarried, and another for his daughter's husband, Isaac Lefort, and his little grandson, Pierre Lefort, who died aged four years (the only son of Isaac Lefort and Marie Garnier his wife). By his will, Isaac Garnier left £25 to the poor of Vitry le François. Isaac Garnier, "his eldest son, to be universal heir, having in lifetime given him less than to the other children. To Marie Garnier, Widow Lefort, £200. To Paul Garnier £25 for mourning. To Paul's son (my godson), Isaac, £200," etc.

Probate was granted to Isaac Garnier, his eldest son.*

5th Generation.

ISAAC GARNIER, the eldest son of Isaac Garnier and Marguerite Béchefer, was born 1st January, 1671-2, at Vitry le François. He died 7th March, 1736. He fled to England with his parents in 1685, and succeeded his father in the office of Apothecary-General to the College of Chelsea, in 1692. He married, 25th May, 1697, at St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, Elenor Carpenter, daughter of Warncombe Carpenter, Esq., of the family of the Earl of Tyrconnel, and sister of George, who was created Lord Carpenter.†

ISAAC GARNIER, his eldest son, was born 11th May, 1698, and died 19th January, 1699.

His second son, THOMAS GARNIER,‡ [born February 2nd, 1701, died October, 1739,] was also Apothecary-General to the College of Chelsea, 1723-39. He married Frances Soper,

* Isaac's name appears as Isaac "Guerny," Apothecary, d. 7. Feb: 1712, in Register at Somerset House.

† A piece of plate, of this date, bearing the Carpenter Arms, existed at Rookesbury long previous to the second marriage of the Carpenters with the Garniers in 1827, thus proving the double connection.

‡ His name appears as "Thomas Garniere" in *Gent.'s Magazine*, 1839.

THE GARNIER ARMS ON THE CHELSEA TOMB.

1736.

a rich Hampshire heiress of Dummers and King's Down, North Oakley, Kingsclere, who after his death, became the wife of Philip Hubert, Esq. Of the seven children of Thomas and Frances Garnier, viz., Sophia, John, Isaak, Thomas, William, Henry, and James Thomas, none survived, and their mother, Mrs. Hubert, inherited everything, and went to reside at Stanmore, Middlesex.

WILLIAM GARNIER, the third son of Isaac Garnier and Elenor Carpenter, was born 20th August, 1704, and died 6th July, 1705.*

ISABELLA GARNIER, the eldest daughter of Isaac Garnier and Elenor Carpenter,† was born 4th September, 1699, and married 14th February, 1720, Colonel George Chudleigh, of Chalmington, Dorset. The issue of this marriage was one son, Sir John Chudleigh,‡ who died at Ostende, and a daughter, Elenor Chudleigh.

ELENOR GARNIER, the second daughter of Isaac Garnier and Elenor Carpenter, was born 29th March, 1702, and died, aged 90, in 1792. She married in 1721, Henry Shelley, Esq., and had issue.

MARGARET GARNIER, the third daughter of Isaac Garnier and Elenor Carpenter, was born 13th July, 1703, and died in August, 1753. She married in 1731, William Matthews, Esq., Governor (1736) of the Leeward Islands, and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards at Almanza and Almiera.

ELIZABETH GARNIER,§ the fourth daughter of Isaac Garnier and Elenor Carpenter, was born 5th September, 1705, and married Jean de la Roche, a Refugee from Bordeaux, and M.P. for Bodmin. She was buried at Paddington, near her husband, on 9th September, 1779, and left two sons and two

* His name appears as "William Garnéa" in the Register of St. James's, Westminster.

† Her name appears as "Isabella Gurney" in the Register of St. James's, Westminster.

‡ Sir John Chudleigh, late of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Batchelor.

§ In the "Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delaney," there is a reference, as will be seen by the following extract, to this daughter:—

"Elizabeth Garnier—'Chatter Chops' (Mrs. Laroche), has just come in and desired her 'tres humble service.' Mrs. Laroche was a daughter of the famous Apothecary of Chelsea College and Pall Mall, Isaac Garnier."

daughters, the second son, James de la Roche, of Over, Cheshire, being created a baronet in 1776.

JOHN GARNIER, second son of Isaac Garnier, the Refugee, and Margaret Béchefer, was born at Vitry le François, and fled to England with his parents in 1685. He died 1771, leaving one son, John, and a daughter, Susanna. JOHN GARNIER, his son, became Deputy Judge Advocate General, but died without children. SUSANNA GARNIER, his daughter, married John Chartier, Esq., of the parish of Marylebone.

DANIEL GARNIER, third son of Isaac Garnier, the Refugee, and Marguerite Béchefer, was born in 1667, at Vitry le François. He fled to London with his parents, and was of the parish of St. James's, Westminster; he died unmarried, 29th April, 1699, and was buried at Chelsea in the family vault.*

MARIE GARNIER, the only daughter of Isaac Garnier, the Refugee, and Marguerite Béchefer, his wife, fled to England with her parents and brothers on 21st January, 1685. She was born in 1664, at Vitry le François, and married Isaac Lefort 1689. One son, Pierre Lefort, was born of this marriage. He died at four years of age, and was buried in the Garnier vault at Chelsea.

* His name is spelt "DANIEL GUERNIER" in Register.

GARNIERS OF ROOKESBURY.

5th Generation.

PAUL GARNIER, fourth son of Isaac Garnier, the Refugee, and Marguerite Béchefer, was born at Vitry le François, and fled to England with his parents in 1685. He was the tenant of "Rokeby," Wickham, Hants, and married, in 1701, Elenor, daughter and heiress of Charles Wynne, Esq., of Wickham, Hants, youngest son of John Wynne, Esq., of Copperleny, Co. Flint, Wales.

Charles Wynne had purchased several copyhold estates in the manor of Wickham, including Cludde's Colliers and High Rookesbury. He also purchased the reversion of Low Rookesbury and many other smaller copyholds, too numerous to mention, all in the manor of Wickham. In his will he left his wife Cludde's Colliers and one half of High Rookesbury; but after her death these were to pass to his daughter, Elenor Garnier. To his daughter, Mary, Heathfields and Benfield for life, and five shillings; and eventually *all*, at the death of his wife and his daughter, Mary Wynne, to his daughter Elenor Garnier, and her heirs for ever and "all the rest and residue of my personal estates whatsoever and wherever." Elenor Garnier was thus left sole executrix. He adds the following clause to his will:—"My grandsons, George and Charles Garnier, desire a perfect amity in my family, and therefore I have thought good to refer all differences to my trusty and good friends, Mr. Isaac Garnier and Mr. Paul Garnier."

Paul and Elenor Garnier died within a week, and were buried on the same day at Wickham, 11th October, 1735. As Elenor Garnier died a few days after her husband and before she could take out letters of administration, probate was granted to George

Garnier (the second son of their marriage), for Isaac Garnier, eldest son of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne, who was born at Wickham on 21st March, 1701-2 (O.S.), had died young.

Of their six daughters, Marguerite, Mary (the first), and Isabella, died young, but CATHERINE GARNIER (1), the eldest surviving daughter of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne, married 14th December, 1736, Richard Kinchin, of Wickham; issue, one daughter, Elenor, who died 1737.

The second MARY GARNIER, who was the youngest surviving daughter of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne, married John Truesdale, Esq., of Venice, in Italy.

ELENOR GARNIER, the third surviving daughter of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne, married Dr. Thomas Palmer, D.D., LL.D.,* a son of a former rector of Wickham. She had a marriage portion of £5,000. Issue, one son, Thomas Palmer, born 1738, who was educated at Winchester School. Mrs. Palmer died 29th December, 1759.

"Director of Gen Hospital for the services of the Forces now in Germany vice John Ellis 29. 20 July 1743." Commission in P.R.O.

CHARLES GARNIER, the third son of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne, was born at Rookesbury, 30th November, 1708, and died 6th January, 1743-4. He was Director of British Hospitals in Germany and the Low Countries during the war. He was buried at Wickham, Hants.

The following is a copy of his will. Howes succeeded by David Middleton as Director. 15 Jan 1744.

"In the name of that Unknown God, Who governs all, I, Charles Garnier, in the Parish of St. James', Westminster (1743), ... to my dear brother George all my books which are now at his house in Jermyn Street, worth nearly £400. I wish him health, high spirits, and long life, and that he may read them with pleasure in his old age, and that his son George and his sons, may do the same after him.

"£300 to sister Elenor Palmer, wife of Dr. Thomas Palmer.

"£200 to sister Katherine Kinchin, wife of Richard Kinchin.

"£100 to sister Mary Truesdale and a pair of silver candlesticks. I give her less as her husband is almost sure of a large fortune.

"To Mr. John Truesdale, my fowling-piece, made by Murman, and my pistols.

"To my nephew, George Charles Garnier, my gold watch, made by Graham,

* Dr. Thomas Palmer was a son of Dr. Samuel Palmer, Rector of Wickham. He was a scholar of Winton, 1712, Fellow of New College, 1720-28, and Fellow of Winchester College, 1728.

together with seals and chain, to be given him when he reaches the age of eighteen. I hope and believe he will esteem this otherwise trifling legacy, the watch having formerly belonged to his deserving but unknown mother.

"George Garnier, brother, sole exor."

Will dated 8th August, 1743. Proved 5th January, 1744 (Appendix IV.).

GEORGE GARNIER, the second son of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne, of Rookesbury, Hants, was born 13th November, 1703, and died 13th September, 1763. He married 17th August, 1736, Miss Frances Hopkins, a rich heiress, who died 25th October, 1739, a few days after the birth of her only son, George Charles Garnier, who was born on the 19th October of that year. Mrs. George Garnier was buried on 1st November, 1739, at Wickham.

ENTRIES IN THE FAMILY BIBLE (PRINTED IN 1626) OF

PAUL GARNIER (THE ENGLISH REFUGEE)

AND ELENOR WYNNE HIS WIFE.

(*This Bible was traced and purchased by the Author in* 1898 *for Eleven Guineas.*)

ISAAC GARNIER ye son of Paul and Elenor Garnier was born Saturday ye 21 March 1701/2 about 2 o'clock in ye afternoon was christened the same day, had his two grandfathers to his godfathers and his Aunt Lefort to his god mother—he was baptized by Mr. Fogg.

GEORGE GARNIER was born on Saturday the 13th November 1703 a little after 9 o'clock at night was christened ye next day had to his god fathers Mr. George Wahnys and his Uncle Garnier and his grandmother for his godmother, was christened by Dr. Fogg.

MARY GARNIER [the first] was born on Thursday the 29th March 1705 about noon was christened on Saturday ye 7th Apl. 1705 by Dr. Fogg, had her grandfather Garnier for godfather and her Aunts Garnier and Wynne for godmothers. Mary Garnier died this 8th April 1705 being Easter day about noon,

was buried the 10th in Chelsey College Churchyard in ye grave of her uncle Daniel Garnier.

ELENOR GARNIER was born Monday the 9th September 1706 at 6 o'clock at night, was christened Thursday 26th Sept. 1706 had for godfather Mr. Richard Tholwoll and for godmothers Mrs. Ann Mounteney and Mrs. Eliz. Gawen.

MARGUERITT GARNIER was born Sunday second November 1707 near 10 o'clock at night was christened the Sunday following by Dr. Fogg. had Mr. James Allett for her godfather and to godmothers her Aunt Garnier and her Cozen Pigou. She dyed the 18th day of the same month at Chelsey where she was buried with her sister.

CHARLES GARNIER was born November 30th 1708 between 11 and 12 o'clock at night was baptized the Monday following, Mr. Alexr. Michell and Mr. Richard Blount godfathers and Mrs. Heather godmother, was baptized by Dr. Fogg.

obijt 6 Jan. 1743/4

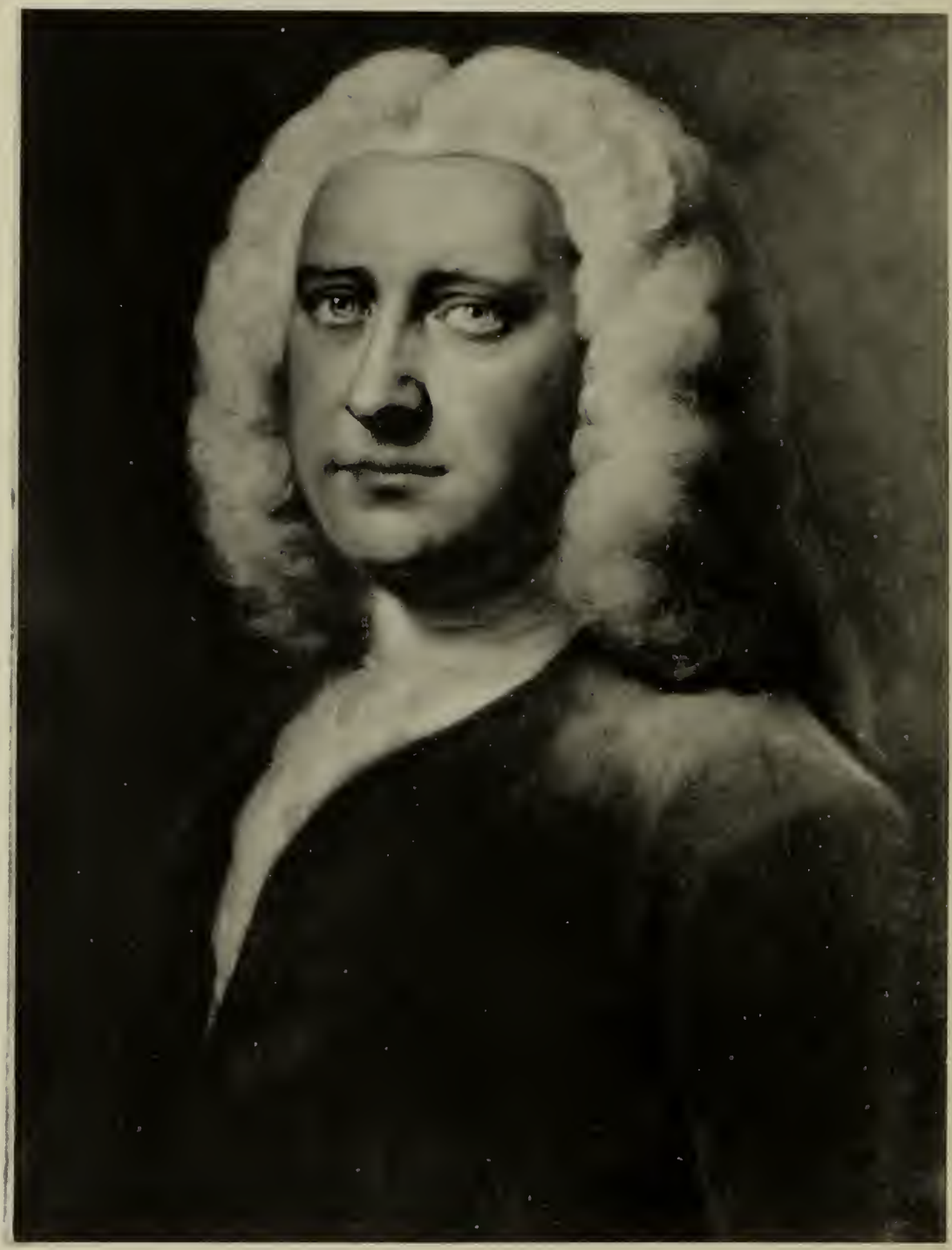
ROBERT GARNIER was born on Wednesday the 29th of March 1710 at 4 in the afternoon was baptized ye 10th of April following having Capt. Robt. Wynne and Mr. James Allett godfathers and Mrs. Bell for godmother. Baptized by Dr. Fogg. He dyed the 7th June being Wednesday at 9 o'clock at night and was buried the next day at Chelsey with his two dear sisters.

WILLIAM GARNIER was born on Sunday the 8th of July 1711 at ¾ past 11. at night and christened the Sunday following having his grandfather Garnier and Mr. Peter Tringuand for godfathers and Mrs. Sar. Wynne for godmother.

Obijt.

ISABELLA GARNIER was born the 26th November. 1712 being Wednesday at ¾ past 11 at night, was baptized on Sunday the 7th of December Lieut. Genl. Carpenter godfather, her Aunt Garnier and Mrs. Hérault for godmothers. She died the 30th April 1716. Buryed at Chelsea in the vault of her brother and sisters.

CATHERINE GARNIER was born the 1st of Feb. 1713/14 half an hour past nine at night was christened the Fryday following the 5th. Mr. William Black godfather and her Aunts Garnier and Wynne godmothers.



GEORGE GARNIER OF ROOKESBURY.

MARY GARNIER (the second) was born Thursday ye 28th of March 1717 at ¾ past eleven o'clock at night. James Allett Esqr. godfather. Her aunts Garnier and Lefort for godmothers and lived to bless Mr. T.*

GEORGE GARNIER the son of George and Francess Garnier was born October 19, 1739 about 2 o'clock in ye morning and Lord Cowper and ye Rev. Doctor Cheyney, Dean of Winchester, godfathers and ye Aunt Gydott godmother. N.B. since the alteration of ye stile in 1752 His birthday falls on ye 30th. of October.†

6th Generation.

GEORGE GARNIER, of Rookesbury and Jermyn Street, was the second son of Paul Garnier and Elenor Wynne. He was born at Rookesbury, on 13th November, 1703. He became Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, and H.R.H. appointed him to the distinguished post of Apothecary-General to the Army. This Patent of Apothecary-General to the Army (dated 1735), a sinecure held by George Garnier during his life, was continued to his only son, George Charles Garnier, as long as he lived, and the latter is said to have made £10,000 a year out of it. The Government of the day tried to upset it, but the Patent was so strong and the business of the office so well performed, that they found themselves entirely unable to interfere. "A most unjustifiable Patent" it was considered to be by George Garnier's grandson, Thomas Garnier (Dean of Winchester), who stated that "Mr. Calvert Clarke (the manager) made a very large fortune out of it," though only receiving £500 a year for his services. George Garnier owned or leased a salt mine in the New Forest; the salt obtained from it, which was of the nature of that of Epsom, was sold to the army. He married on 17th August, 1736, Miss Francess Hopkins, a rich heiress, who died 1st November, 1739, and was buried at Wickham.

George Garnier was one of the oldest and closest friends of

* John Truesdale, of Venice, Italy.

† Pope Gregory XIII.'s reform in the calendar was introduced in 1752 (Sept. 3rd in that year becoming Sept. 14th).

the great Lord Chesterfield, and in Dodsley's Collection of Poems, one by Lord Chesterfield, addressed to George Garnier, of Rookesbury, begins with the words, "Garnier, my friend." At his seat at Rookesbury, Hants, it was his delight, as it was his custom, to entertain among his numerous guests many celebrated men of genius. His intimacy with Lord Chesterfield, Hume, Hogarth, Churchill, the poet, David Garrick, Foote, Gibbon, and others, rendered George Garnier's name closely associated with the literary circles of the time. It was in the profound silence of the grand woods of Rookesbury that Churchill's "Ghost" was written, and George Garnier, to whose inspection it was first submitted, placed it in the hands of his friend, David Garrick, for the great actor's approval.

David Garrick, the intimate friend of George, and afterwards of his son George Charles Garnier, was a constant visitor at Rookesbury (Appendix IV.). He was descended from an old French family of the name of De la Garrique, connected by birth and marriage with the most illustrious families of l'Angoumois and Perigord. His grandfather, David Garric, was one of the many who had to seek shelter in England after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, and his father was the little Peter, who, at two years old, was brought over safely by his nurse. Peter entered the English army, and it was while he was quartered at Hereford on recruiting service, that David was born at the Angel Inn, 19th February, 1716-7.

David's young life was a varied one. He was first sent to the Grammar School at Lichfield, where the bent of his tastes was determined by a company of strolling players who passed through the town, and we hear of his successful impersonation of Sergeant Kite in Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer," when only eleven years old. The next step in his career was a sojourn in Lisbon, whither he was sent to learn the wine-trade with his uncle, and where his mimetic powers delighted audiences and from all accounts flourished better than his business capabilities.

Returning to England, he and his brother became the first pupils of Johnson at Edial, the school where "Young Gentlemen were boarded and taught the Latin and Greek languages." But Johnson took as little to teaching as Garrick to business, and a

DAVID GARRICK.

THE ROOKESBURY PORTRAIT.

year later we find master and pupil starting off together on an expedition to London. Garrick entered at Lincoln's Inn, but his career at this point seems to have been stopped by want of funds; then he started a wine business with his brother in Durham Yard, but not long afterwards dissolving partnership, he determined to become an actor, much to the distress of his brother, who considered that in so doing David irreparably injured the family's position.

David made his first appearance at Goodman's Fields in 1741. In 1742, he acted for the first time at Drury Lane, and the great actor's name was almost uninterruptedly associated with this theatre until 1776, the date of his retirement. His wife was Eva Marie Violette, a dancer, whom he married in 1749, and from whom it is said he was never separated for twenty-four hours during the whole course of their married life.

David was taken ill in 1778 while spending Christmas at Althorpe. He was carried to his house in Adelphi Terrace, where he died on January 20th, 1778. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Johnson, in reference to his old companion, wrote, "I am disappointed by the stroke of death which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

At a sale in 1890, of David Garrick's books, one of them, entitled "Nouvean Theatre Italien," 1733, in French and Italian, with the Garrick and Garnier book-plates, contains the following inscription in the autograph of the former :—

"Given to me at Wickham, in Hants, by my good friend, Dr. Garnier, July 28th, 1759."

It was, however, as a collector of old china that George Garnier was chiefly known. According to Marryat, in his "History of Pottery and Porcelain," George Garnier, shortly before his death in 1763, presented a magnificent vase of old Chelsea to the Foundling Hospital.* The vase is said to have been broken, and sold for the high price of £1,500. Another of

* In those days the Foundling Hospital was as fashionable a resort as the Park is now. Everybody went there, and it became the fashion in the middle of last century to make presentations to the Hospital; consequently it came in for many gifts in kind and money.

George Garnier's vases of great value was given by his grandson, Thomas Garnier (then Dean of Winchester), to his great friend, Lord Palmerston, and on the Prime Minister's death, the Probate value of this vase was declared to be £500. It is now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Broadlands, Hants.

Marryat also states that George Garnier was the anonymous donor of the set of rare porcelain vases to the British Museum.

George Garnier, when in Rome, purchased as a curiosity from the Pope an Indulgence for £2, whereby he and his descendants for ever, were permitted to eat meat during Lent. Of his death we find the following notice in the *Salisbury Journal*, bearing date 19th September, 1763:—

"On Monday last died at his seat Wickham, in Hampshire, that great and good man, Dr. Garnier. He was a father to his parish and a friend to all mankind, and seemed ordained by Heaven as a pattern in private life for all persons in affluent circumstances."

By his will, dated March, 1760, he leaves his property to his son, George Charles, and, if his son dies, the estate to John Truesdale and £100 to the Hospital at Winchester. Among numerous legatees appear the name of Churchill, the poet, and that of David Garrick.

7th Generation.

GEORGE CHARLES GARNIER, the only son of George Garnier and Frances Hopkins, was born 19th October, 1739, and died October, 1819. Buried at Wickham, 2nd November, 1819. He was appointed Apothecary-General to the Army immediately (from and) after his father's death, the Patent bearing the date of 19th ~~September, 1763~~ Jan. 1747.*

He was educated at Eton (IV. Form, 1754; VI. Form, 1757), and was a man of scholarly mind and attainments, as is amply proved by a clever epigram in "Musæ Etonensis."

About this date, the remainder of the Rookesbury Estate was purchased from the Rashleigh Family. George Charles Garnier was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Hampshire in 1776, and the great Dr. Butler, subsequently Bishop of Hereford, acted

* The Patent was given in the life time of George Garnier, the elder. See appendix No 48. p 218 of Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry. 1808.

Hudson.

GEORGE CHARLES GARNIER AND HIS DOG "TURK."

Aged 15. Date of Picture, 1752.

Gainsborough.

GEORGE CHARLES GARNIER OF ROOKESBURY.

as his chaplain and preached the Assize Sermon. The following lines, in allusion to this friendship, were found written above the portrait of this prelate in a volume of his sermons :—

"Tecum equidem memini longos consumere soles,
Et tecum primas epulis decerpere noctes ;
Unum opus et requiem pariter disponimus ambo,
Atque verecundâ laxamus seria mensâ.
"July 27. 1801."

Probably the intellectual society in which he had been reared, naturally inclined him to associates of the same stamp. Hence he was constantly to be found amongst the brilliant company gathered round David Garrick's supper table, after the latter's nightly performance at the theatre. Garrick was in the habit of submitting his plays to George Charles Garnier for his advice and criticism, and Garnier was the first to bring some of the plays of the poet Hayley before the great actor's notice.

Sotheby, the translator of Virgil's Georgics and of Homer, was a constant guest at Rookesbury. He generally invited himself to stay there to have a "battle of brains," after which, he would declare, "it would sure to be the dullest party."

Dr. Halifax, Physician to the Prince of Wales, writes that George Charles Garnier's house was the very best in London at which to meet the celebrities of the day. His reunions generally took place in the month of May, and the clever and literary people who met there were called "Garnier's May Flies." His father's friends, Foote and Churchill, were frequent guests at Rookesbury. Mrs. Garnier would give Foote Parisian diet, and on one occasion informed him that she had ordered him a very good omelette. "I protest," he said in reply, "before I left Paris I began to cackle and thought I should soon lay!" Poor Foote had had a surfeit of French omelettes.

Mr. Garnier married 20th May, 1766, at Lavant, Margaret Miller, one of the three daughters (all beauties of the day) of Sir John Miller, Bart., of Froyle Place, Hants, the other two marrying respectively, George, third Earl of Albemarle, and Colonel Wilson, who eventually succeeded to the Barony of Berners, of Didlington Hall, near Brandon, Norfolk. Their

brother, Combe Miller, Dean of Chichester, was Rector of Winfarthing-cum-Snetterton, Norfolk, and owner of the Eccles Hall Estate, as well as Rector of Eccles, Norfolk, he having married Anne, co-heiress with her sister of Eccles Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk, daughter of the Rev, William Green and his wife Anne Gordon. The Rev. William Green, who died in 1799, aged 77, owned the estate of Eccles Hall and the living. The Very Rev. Combe Miller, Dean of Chichester, died 18th February, 1814, aged 69, and was buried at Eccles. By the marriage of George Charles Garnier with Margaret Miller, there was an issue of six sons and three daughters.

8th Generation.

GEORGE GARNIER, the eldest son of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller, was born in 1769. He was a young man of singular promise and ability. He was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated 17th October, 1786. He displayed very early indications of great intellectual power. There is a remarkable poem, now in the possession of the family, consisting of 146 lines, and entitled "The Poetical Triumvirate" (Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton), "written by Master George Garnier, aged 13 years, in 1782."

"Subsequently he entered the Army as an Ensign in the 53rd Regiment, and among his fellow subalterns were such names (well known in later years) as Sir Ronald Fergusson and Lord Hill. These officers often expressed their regret that their friend did not live to share the honours which rewarded them at the end of their career.

"The enterprising talents and active spirit of this young officer with the amiable virtues which constantly distinguished him, rendered his loss at the early age of twenty-six, severe to his family, and his death deprived his country of abilities well calculated to promote the general welfare of the military profession. He served with great credit, under the Duke of York, in Holland and Flanders, where he was struck in the breast by a musket ball; he fortunately escaped with his life, and made his worth more evident and his firmness more conspicuous by continuing to fight on after being wounded, with the coolness and courage which are observable in those of long experience and habitual intrepidity.

"In recognition of his well-known merit and well earned honours, he was promoted to the command of the 82nd Regiment. It was ordered to the West Indies, where, for twelve months Colonel Garnier braved the chances of war and

By Dancer, afterwards Sir Nathaniel Holland.

MARGARET MILLER.

(Daughter of Sir John Miller, Bart., of Froyle Place, Hants.)

Mrs. George Charles Garnier.

the yellow fever, succumbing at last, however, to the calamitous and fatal scourge of the West Indies, having survived, by about a week, his amiable brother Henry (an Ensign in the same Regiment), who fell a sacrifice to the same disease. They both died in the month of December, 1796.

"It was at Port au Prince, of which he was Governor, that Colonel Garnier raised a corps of black cavalry, which he turned into good soldiers by indefatigable service. At last, this military energy and the disregard of his own health in the strict observance of his duty, paved the way to his premature death, which closed a career of unparalleled promise. At the time of his death, in his twenty seventh year, he was in receipt of an income from his profession of £5,000 a year."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Colonel George Garnier during the whole of his short and eventful life was a personal friend and constant correspondent with the Minister Canning.

By the kindness of Dr. Raven the following letter from the Minister Canning appears. In it there is a reference to George Garnier. N.B.—This letter is one of a series of fifteen letters called "The Richman Letters of Canning."

Mr. Richman lived at Wickham, and his acquaintance with Canning* commenced at the house of George Charles Garnier, at Rookesbury, Canning being a schoolfellow of his son, Tom Garnier, in 1782, at "Flogging" Richard's school at Winchester. The letters of Canning to Mr. Richman are full of the strongest affection and admiration. Fifteen of these are preserved, and the following is a copy of No. 6, lent by the Rev. Canon J. J. Raven, D.D., who married Mr. Richman's niece.†

"The Right Hon. George Canning to the Rev. H. J. Richman.

"Norwich, October 11th, 1787.

"My dear Sir,

"Since I last wrote to you, I have been involved in a great deal of unpleasant perplexity with regard to my Oxford affairs. I told you that in compliance with Lord Macartney's advice I proposed entering as a gentleman

* Canning's mother, Mrs. Reddish, was a provincial actress, and, by the recommendation of the Queen, she was engaged by David Garrick. In 1775 she was playing at Bristol, under the management of Mr. Reddish, whom she had the misfortune to marry, he being a profligate and a drunkard.

† The end of Mr. and Mrs. Richman was tragic. In a tempest, in 1824, a chimney stack on the old Rectory, Dorchester, fell at six o'clock in the morning, killing them both instantaneously in their sleep.

commoner. That plan is now altered. Mr. Leigh (whom I believe I mentioned to you as being my uncle, and through whose acquaintance with the Bishop of Norwich I had hopes of being introduced to the Dean of Christ Church, at that place) had always been warm in his preference of the situation of Commoner to that of Gent. Commoner. When, therefore, I informed by letter of Lord Macartney's advice, and my consequent determination to follow the plan he had prescribed: Mr. Leigh previous to my coming to Norwich wrote a letter to Lord M., in which he stated the objection to the situation he wished me to appear in, and his arguments in favour of the other. The consequence was, that Lord M. returned an answer agreeing to accede to Mr. L.'s sentiments on the subject. It is now determined, therefore, that I am now to go as a Commoner. I unluckily came a day too late to see the Dean, who set off for Oxford before I could be introduced to him. Christ Church is so full at present, that he expressed much doubt about the possibility of my gaining admission this term, or perhaps even the next. One term I would willingly enough wait, rather than not become a member of Christ Church—but two would be too serious a loss. . . . In this state of uncertainty I at present remain: in expectation, however, every day of a final answer from the Dean.

"From the kind and affectionate letter I received from you the other day, I derived the sweetest pleasure. Your esteem, my dear sir, I shall always be proud, if I can deserve and happy to possess, and your advice I shall ever receive as the kindest testimony of it. I am much pleased at the idea of being in your neighbourhood, and shall, you may assure yourself, seize the earliest opportunity of profiting by so fortunate a circumstance. Has George Garnier left college? Your having mentioned his father's name in a letter put me in mind to ask the question.

"I do not know whether I mentioned to you before that, with Mr. Hare, who is, I find, nearly related to the family of the Jolliffes, I have the happiness to be on a footing of intimacy, very flattering to me, and which may probably prove very serviceable in coming into the world. Adieu, my dear sir, till I am enabled to give you some more clear and satisfactory accounts of my present arrangements.

"Ever yours most affectionately,

"G. C."

CHARLES GARNIER, the second son of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller, was born 1770. He was Captain of His Majesty's Frigate "Aurora," and during the Spanish war was employed on the coast of Spain to intercept the galleons laden with gold as they returned across the Atlantic from the Spanish Main.*

* Admiral Digby, who succeeded to the command, made £5,000 a year by the prizes he captured on the coast of Spain.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

LADY ELIZABETH GARNIER.

(Formerly Lady Betty Delmé, Daughter of Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle.)

WILLIAM GARNIER OF ROOKESBURY.

"He was drowned in December, 1795, the particulars of his unfortunate death being most affecting. He had dined at Captain Way's, at Yarmouth (off which port his ship lay for the purpose of proceeding on her voyage to Lisbon), and he was desirous of being on board in good time preparatory to his departure. His boat had got alongside, when by some accident, the tide capsized it, and instantly it dropped astern. Assistance was promptly sent out from the 'Aurora,' and after a long search, alas! only one man was picked up. Captain Garnier and four seamen were all drowned soon after the boat upset.

"The unexpected news of the death of Captain Charles Garnier, R.N., occasioned the regret of his naval acquaintances and the excessive grief of his nearest relatives. Sweetness of manners, goodness of heart, sound sense, and a virtuous mind were the characteristics of this amiable and excellent man. He conducted the duty of his ship with a lenient hand, supported the authority of his rank by mildness, with credit to himself and with satisfaction to all under his command."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Captain Charles Garnier married Lady Betty Delmé, widow of Peter Delmé, Esq., of Place House and St. Margaret's, Titchfield, and Cams Hall, Fareham, Hampshire. She was a daughter of Henry, fourth Earl of Carlisle. Lady Elizabeth Garnier survived her husband seventeen years, dying in June, 1813. Her picture, as Lady Betty Delmé, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, reckoned to be his best work, was quite recently sold to Mr. Wertheimer for the large sum of 11,000 guineas.

WILLIAM GARNIER, the third son of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller, was born at Rookesbury in 1772, and was educated at Winchester School, 1785-88. He was Scholar of New College, Oxford, 1788-90, and Fellow of New College, 1790-97; Prebendary of Winchester, 1800-31; Rector of Upham and Rector of Droxford, 1801-35; Rector of Brightwell, 1814. He married, in 1797, Lady Harriet North, daughter of the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and sister of Francis, sixth Earl of Guilford. Mr. Garnier died March 18th, 1835. In the year 1824 he pulled down the old house at Rookesbury, and rebuilt it, at a cost of £40,000, on the site of Pye's Farm. All the materials for rebuilding, viz., bricks, stone, and wood, came off the Estate. His cousin, Lord Albemarle, in the same year, employed the same architect, Mr. Tatham, to re-model Quidenham Hall, on the same plans that were used for the reconstruction of William Garnier's new house at Rookesbury.

A window in Winchester Cathedral was put up to William Garnier's memory by his brother, Thomas Garnier (afterwards Dean of Winchester). Lady Harriet Garnier survived her husband twelve years, she died at Tunbridge Wells, 13th October, 1847, aged 75, and was buried at Wickham. Of their six sons GEORGE GARNIER, the eldest, died young.

9th Generation.

WILLIAM GARNIER, the second son of William Garnier, of Rookesbury, and Lady Harriet North, was born 8th August, 1799, and died on Christmas Day, 1863. He was educated at Winchester College, Commoners, 1811-16, and at Christ Church, Oxford, 1817. He was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1849. He married (firstly) Selina, daughter of T. Thistlewayte, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hants, and (secondly) Countess Zelli. He was universally beloved at Wickham, and the following notice of his death appeared in a Hampshire paper of December :—

1863.

"Wickham.—The mournful intelligence reached here on Saturday last of the death of William Garnier, of Rookesbury House, who died in London on Christmas Day. The event, though in some manner anticipated, as the deceased had been for some time in a declining state of health, has cast the deepest gloom over the parish, as the deceased was universally beloved. The benevolent character of Mr. Garnier was too well and too widely known to need mention here. His life was devoted to the exercise of Christian Charity in its most diffusive form, for every institution that came under his notice, having for its object the benefit of his fellow-men, he was a liberal helper, and to the numberless applications made to him for assistance, he never turned a deaf ear, but 'pity gave, ere charity began.'

"His noble and generous heart ever prompted him to look with kindness on all who needed help, although his generosity was doubtless at times bestowed on some who imposed on him, for the only passport required was to hear that the applicants were in distress.

"The name of Garnier has for many years been associated in this county with all that is ennobling and good, and especially so in connection with him whose loss is deplored. In the neighbourhood the news of his death was received with the greatest consternation, all classes evinced the deepest sorrow, and the pallid cheek and falling tear told more plainly than words how truly he was loved by those who had known him. The aged and infirm, who daily received help from him, will miss his fostering care, for to the helpless and aged he was ever kind.

"Around his estate comfortable cottages are erected, with allotments of land

LADY HARRIET GARNIER.

(Lady Harriet North, Sister of Francis, 6th Earl of Guilford.)

HON. MRS. BROWNLOW NORTH.

(Mother of Lady Harriet Garnier.)

attached, let at a merely nominal rent, proving a great boon to the occupants. Many also were in receipt of annuities from him; these all will lose a friend.

"It can be truly said he has bequeathed a good name, which will be ever revered here.

"The record of the life of such a good man should be written in letters of gold. May his example be followed, for during life his chief delight was in doing good."

William Garnier died without children. He had been left by his father an ample income, but during the American War, in 1861-6, he bought largely of Federal Bonds, which he eventually sold at a low price to Mr. Peabody, who is said to have made a large fortune by the transaction. This venture to a great extent impoverished his estate; Rookesbury was mortgaged, and his income greatly reduced. Foreseeing that the family estate could not be properly upheld if he left it to his next of kin, he bequeathed Rookesbury to the nephew whom he considered would be most able to live on the estate, and save it from absorption. He selected John Carpenter, son of his sister, Lucy Garnier and John Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, Devon, with the proviso that he should assume and adopt the name and arms of "Garnier."

10th Generation.

JOHN CARPENTER-GARNIER, of Mount Tavy, Devon, and Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants, was born 28th February, 1839. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He played in the Inter-University Cricket Match of Oxford *v.* Cambridge, at Lord's, in 1858. He was High Sheriff of Hants, 1890. He sat as M.P. for South Devon from 1873 to 1884. He married, in November, 1868, the Hon. Mary Trefusis, daughter of nineteenth Baron Clinton.

11th Generation.

JOHN TREFUSIS CARPENTER-GARNIER, eldest son of John Carpenter-Garnier and the Hon. Mary Trefusis, was born 2nd February, 1874. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, 1892. He is a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

GEORGE WILLIAM CARPENTER-GARNIER, the second son, was born 1877. He was educated at Winchester School, 1890-94.

MARK RODOLPH CARPENTER-GARNIER, the third son, was born 1881. He was educated at Winchester School, 1895-99.

There are also three daughters of this marriage, Mary Lucy, Evelyn, and Adela Elizabeth.

10th Generation (*Continued*).

The remaining children of John Carpenter and Lucy Garnier are Elizabeth Harriet, Lucy, and Annie Carpenter.

Elizabeth Harriet Carpenter, the eldest daughter, married the Rev. A. M. Sims, in 1852. They had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son, Herbert, was born in 1852, and died in 1883. He married a daughter of the Rev. C. Bailey. Elizabeth Harriet, the eldest daughter of Elizabeth Harriet Carpenter and Rev. A. M. Sims, died in 1878. Florence, the second daughter, married Percy Meares in 1882. The remaining children were William, Henry, Hilda, and Frederick.

Lucy Carpenter, the second daughter of John Carpenter and Lucy Garnier, married Henry Clark, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Erving Clark, of Efford Manor, Plymouth, and has four sons. Henry Clark died in September, 1900. Erving Henry Clark, his eldest son, married, in 1891, Agnes, daughter of F. Lindsey Cox. Paul Treby, the second son, is a Major in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Henry, the third son, married Selina, daughter of Canon Thornton, of Southill, Callington; and the fourth son, Arthur John, is unmarried.

Annie Carpenter married the Rev. John Blake-Humfrey, Rector of Dunham Magna, Swaffham, Norfolk, Hon. Canon, Norwich.

9th Generation (*Continued*).

BROWNLOW NORTH GARNIER, the third son of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, was born 9th July,

Jarrold.

BROWNLOW NORTH GARNIER, R.N.

HON. MRS. BROWNLOW NORTH GARNIER.

(Hon. Henrietta Maria de Grey, Daughter of Thomas, 4th Baron Walsingham.)

1803, he died 28th June, 1847. He was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and married, 12th December, 1835, the Hon. Henrietta Maria de Grey, daughter of Thomas, fourth Baron Walsingham. She died in 1888. They had three children: William, born September 3rd, 1836, died March 28th, 1871; Brownlow North, born 1838, died March 17th, 1874, late Major 53rd Regiment; and Henrietta Maria, who married Robert de Burgh d'Arcy, and has three daughters, Isolda Garnier, Eileen de Grey, and Hilda de Burgh.

CHARLES GARNIER, R.N., the fourth son of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, was born 1804, and died 1885, at Brislington, Somerset.

A son of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North was born 18th May, 1808, but died 1812.

FRANCIS GARNIER, the youngest son of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, lived in London. He was born 1827, and died 3rd October, 1863. He was buried at Wickham, Hants.

HARRIET GARNIER, eldest daughter of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, was born 6th June, 1804. She married (firstly), 1827, the Rev. Jonathan Phillips Carpenter, of Grenofen, Tavistock, and (secondly) T. Deacon, Esq. Of the three daughters by her first marriage, the eldest, Harriet Elizabeth Carpenter, now of Grenofen, married, 1853, W. H. Chichester, Esq., of Hall, N. Devon, and had six daughters and two sons; the second daughter, Louisa Carpenter, died in 1860; the third daughter, Augusta Lucy Carpenter, who died in 1887, married, in 1847, Harold Gill, eldest son of J. H. Gill, of Bickham, Devon, and had no children. Harold Gill died in 1867.

ELIZABETH SOPHIA GARNIER, second daughter of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, was born 1806, and died 1880. She was buried at Wickham, Hants.

LAURA MARGUERETTE GARNIER, the third daughter of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, of Beverley, Wickham, was born in 1810. She married (firstly), in 1830, the Rev. Charles E. Radclyffe, of S. Sydenham, Devon, and (secondly), 1864, the Rev. T. A. Wills, M.A., St. John's

College, Oxford, Vicar of Headington Quarry, Oxon. There was one son by the first marriage, Charles Edward Radclyffe, of Little Park, Wickham, Hants, who was born in 1834, and married, in 1860, Constance Albuera, daughter of Colonel and Lady Maria Saunderson. Of their children, Constance Laura Maria, Cecilia Frances Albuera, and Charles Edward, the second daughter, Cecilia Frances Albuera, married Edward Winter Purdon, of Lisnabin Castle, Westmeath, and has three sons; and the only son, Charles Edward, married Theresa Caroline, daughter of John Stanley Mott, of Barningham Hall, Norfolk.

FRANCES GARNIER, the fourth daughter of William Garnier and Lady Harriet North, married, in 1826, Lieut.-Col. Horton, of Halton Place, Yorkshire, and had four children. George William Horton, the eldest, Rector of Wellow, Somersetshire, married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Legendre Starkie, and had two children, Legendre George and Frances Horton. The former is now Rector of Wellow, and has married the daughter of the Rev. G. Fawkes. His sister, Frances Horton, married the Rev. G. Rawstorme.

Lucy Horton, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Horton and Frances Garnier, died in 1882; William John Horton, their second son, died in 1891; and Frances Laura Horton, their second daughter, is now living at 1, Bathwick Street, Bath.

8th Generation (*Continued*).

JOHN MILLER GARNIER, the fourth son of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller, was born October, 1774. He was a Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Sloop "Sans Pareil," under Lord Hugh Seymour, R.N. He became Captain of His Majesty's Frigate "Southampton," and when on service in that ship in the West Indies, he died of Yellow Fever, 28th October, 1802, at St. Martinique, aged 28.

HENRY GARNIER, the youngest son of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller, was born 1778, and died, aged 17, in December, 1796. He was an Ensign in the 82nd Regiment of Foot, commanded by his eldest brother, Colonel George Garnier, then serving in the West Indies. Henry Garnier fell a victim to

Yellow Fever in December, 1796, and was followed to the grave a week afterwards by his brother, Colonel George Garnier, as already recounted. Their brother, Captain Charles Garnier, R.N., was drowned in December, 1795, and their brother, Captain John M. Garnier, R.N., died of Yellow Fever in October, 1802. Thus had the family to mourn the sudden deaths of four sons!

The remaining children of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller were THOMAS GARNIER and three daughters, one of whom, FRANCES GARNIER, married John Delmé, of Place House, Titchfield, and of Cams Hall, Fareham, Hants. He was a son of Peter Delmé and Lady Elizabeth Howard, the latter of whom married (secondly) Captain Charles Garnier, R.N.

The two remaining daughters, ANNE and MARGARET GARNIER, died unmarried at advanced ages. They lived at Beverley House, Fareham, Hants, and were famous for the beauty of their exquisite garden, on which they spared no expense, thus making it the show place of that part of the county. They devoted a long unmarried life to charitable objects, and their names will ever command the utmost veneration and gratitude in the village of Wickham. The east window in Wickham Church was erected to their memory, and was subscribed by all classes of the parish of Wickham.

To show the triple connection between the Garnier and Delmé families, a genealogy of the latter family is here appended. It shows the marriage of Frances Garnier with John Delmé, the marriage of Captain Charles Garnier, R.N., with Lady Betty Delmé, and lastly, the marriage of Charles Delmé-Radclyffe with Elizabeth Delmé, third daughter of Frances Garnier and John Delmé, of Cams.

DELMÉ OF CAMS.

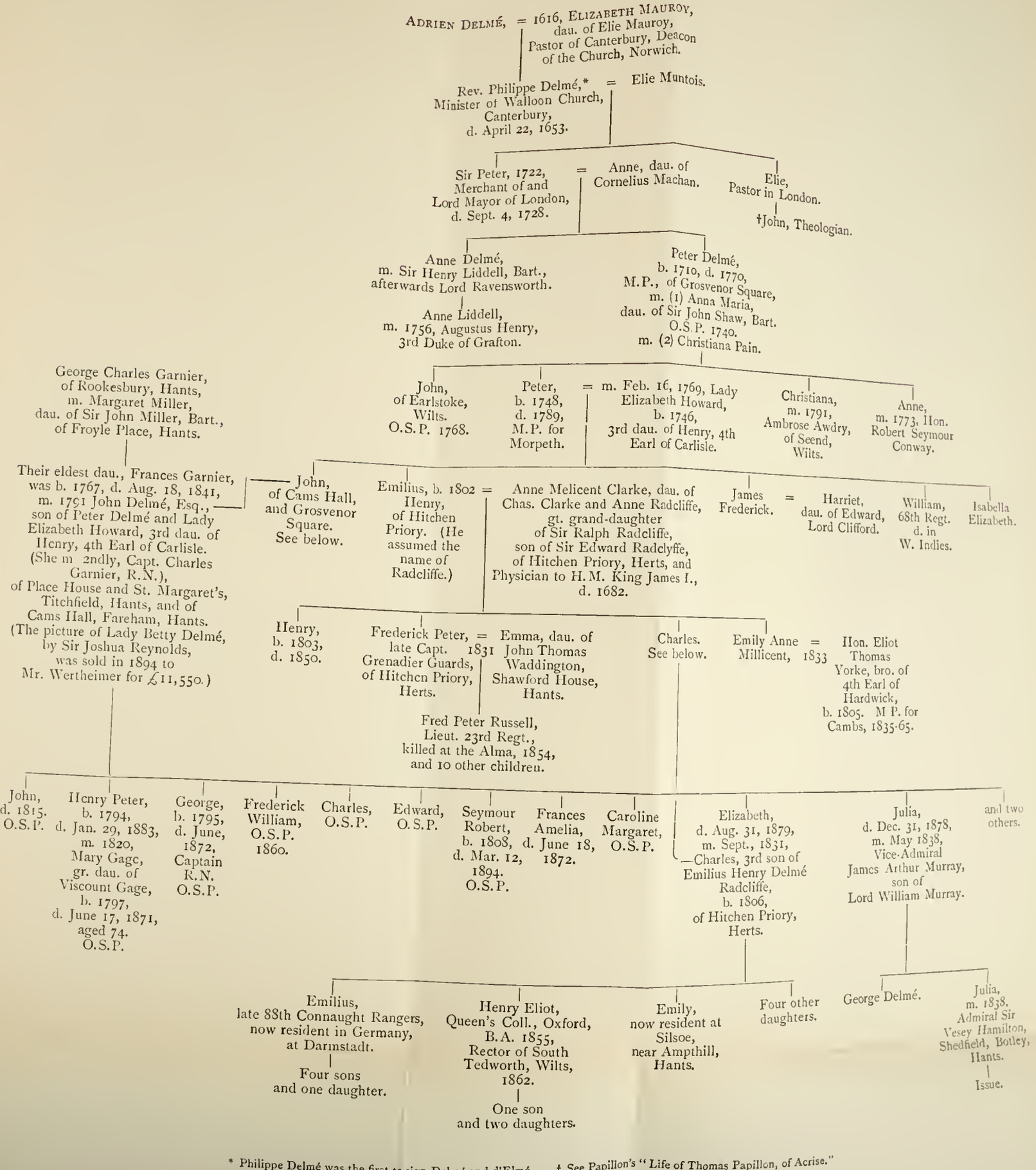
William Garnier, of Rookesbury, and his brother-in-law, John Delmé, of Cams, both drove coaches and four, and their teams were always greys. John Delmé's son, Henry, was also a great whip, and year after year the Cams Coach and team of iron greys carrying a large party was always present at Goodwood Races. Captain George Delmé was a member of the Jockey Club.

H.M. Gunnery Ship "Excellent" used to fire live shells with half charges up Fareham Reach, and as Henry Delmé's house, Cams Hall, Fareham, was four miles off, in the line of fire, the gun practice appeared dangerous from the windows, and caused him at times great concern. He brought the matter before the Lords of the Admiralty, but apparently got no redress. One morning a shell was found at the end of a long furrow buried in the park. His prophecy had come true! His brother, Captain George Delmé, R.N., arriving that day, Henry at once pointed out to him the mischief; however, George was too old a salt to be taken in, and soon proved to Henry that some of his young friends, the gunnery lieutenants on hearing of his qualms, had rowed up Fareham Reach and buried the shell in the park during the night.

The writer, when a schoolboy at Southsea, would often spend his "Exeat" at Cams. After dinner there was generally music,—in the beautiful oval drawing-room, where hung Sir Joshua Reynolds' masterpiece, "Lady Betty Delmé" (afterwards Lady Elizabeth Garnier). Mrs. Henry Delmé and her sister, Miss Gage, would go to the piano, while Henry and George Delmé, both over seventy years old, would play the violin and violoncello respectively, while a metronome beat the time.

On one occasion in the merry month of June, the Southsea schoolboy, with a crew of schoolfellows, rowed up Fareham

THE DELMÉS OR DE LEMES.


Adrien Delmé, = 1616, Elizabeth Mauroy, dau. of Elie Mauroy, Pastor of Canterbury, Deacon of the Church, Norwich.
Rev. Philippe Delmé,* Minister of Walloon Church, Canterbury, d. April 22, 1653. = Elie Muntois.
Sir Peter, 1722, Merchant of and Lord Mayor of London, d. Sept. 4, 1728. = Anne, dau. of Cornelius Machan.
Elie, Pastor in London.
†John, Theologian.
Anne Delmé, m. Sir Henry Liddell, Bart., afterwards Lord Ravensworth.
Anne Liddell, m. 1756, Augustus Henry, 3rd Duke of Grafton.
Peter Delmé, b. 1710, d. 1770, M.P., of Grosvenor Square, m. (1) Anna Maria, dau. of Sir John Shaw, Bart. O.S.P. 1740. m. (2) Christiana Pain.
John, of Earlstoke, Wilts. O.S.P. 1768.
Peter, b. 1748, d. 1789, M.P. for Morpeth.
= m. Feb. 16, 1769, Lady Elizabeth Howard, b. 1746, 3rd dau. of Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle.
Christiana, m. 1791, Ambrose Awdry, of Seend, Wilts.
Anne, m. 1773, Hon. Robert Seymour Conway.
George Charles Garnier, of Rookesbury, Hants, m. Margaret Miller, dau. of Sir John Miller, Bart., of Froyle Place, Hants.
Their eldest dau., Frances Garnier, was b. 1767, d. Aug. 18, 1841, m. 1791 John Delmé, Esq., son of Peter Delmé and Lady Elizabeth Howard, 3rd dau. of Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle. (She m 2ndly, Capt. Charles Garnier, R.N.), of Place House and St. Margaret's, Titchfield, Hants, and of Cams Hall, Fareham, Hants. (The picture of Lady Betty Delmé, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was sold in 1894 to Mr. Wertheimer for £11,550.)
John, of Cams Hall, and Grosvenor Square. See below.
Emilius, b. 1802 = Henry, of Hitchen Priory. (He assumed the name of Radcliffe.)
Anne Melicent Clarke, dau. of Chas. Clarke and Anne Radcliffe, gt. grand-daughter of Sir Ralph Radcliffe, son of Sir Edward Radclyffe, of Hitchen Priory, Herts, and Physician to H.M. King James I., d. 1682.
James Frederick. = Harriet, dau. of Edward, Lord Clifford.
William, 68th Regt. d. in W. Indies.
Isabella Elizabeth.
Henry, b. 1803, d. 1850.
Frederick Peter, late Capt. Grenadier Guards, of Hitchen Priory, Herts. = 1831 Emma, dau. of John Thomas Waddington, Shawford House, Hants.
Fred Peter Russell, Lieut. 23rd Regt., killed at the Alma, 1854, and 10 other children.
Charles. See below.
Emily Anne Millicent, = 1833 Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke, bro. of 4th Earl of Hardwick, b. 1805. M.P. for Cambs, 1835-65.
John, d. 1815. O.S.P.
Henry Peter, b. 1794, d. Jan. 29, 1883, m. 1820, Mary Gage, gr. dau. of Viscount Gage, b. 1797, d. June 17, 1871, aged 74. O.S.P.
George, b. 1795, d. June, 1872, Captain R.N. O.S.P.
Frederick William, O.S.P. 1860.
Charles, O.S.P.
Edward, O.S.P.
Seymour Robert, b. 1808, d. Mar. 12, 1894. O.S.P.
Frances Amelia, d. June 18, 1872.
Caroline Margaret, O.S.P.
Elizabeth, d. Aug. 31, 1879, m. Sept., 1831, —Charles, 3rd son of Emilius Henry Delmé Radcliffe, b. 1806, of Hitchen Priory, Herts.
Julia, d. Dec. 31, 1878, m. May 1838, Vice-Admiral James Arthur Murray, son of Lord William Murray.
and two others.
Emilius, late 88th Connaught Rangers, now resident in Germany, at Darmstadt.
Four sons and one daughter.
Henry Eliot, Queen's Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1855, Rector of South Tedworth, Wilts, 1862.
One son and two daughters.
Emily, now resident at Silsoe, near Ampthill, Hants.
Four other daughters.
George Delmé.
Julia, m. 1838. Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, Shedfield, Botley, Hants.
Issue.

* Philippe Delmé was the first to sign Delmé and d'Elmé. † See Papillon's "Life of Thomas Papillon, of Acrise."

Reach, landing at Cams. He called at the Hall, but his cousins, the Delmés, were all up in Town. He then went to the keeper's house and ordered guns for all. They filled their boat with young rooks and rabbits "out of season." On Henry Delmé hearing of this invasion, he was very angry, and the writer heard afterwards (when too late to explain), that the author of this outrage was thought to be Keppel Garnier, then learning gunnery on board H.M.S. "Excellent." The woods at Cams were named after the great continents, "Europe," "Asia," and "America." In "America" there still existed in 1865, an enormous tooth "mantrap," strong enough to catch an elephant! Every spring there used to be great slaughter of young rooks, which were said to be bought by the ships' chandlers, who salted them down and packed them in barrels, supplying them as "young pigeons" to H.M.'s navy.

THOMAS GARNIER, Dean of Winchester.

8th Generation.

THOMAS GARNIER, the fifth and only surviving son of George Charles Garnier and Margaret Miller his wife, was born at Rookesbury on the 26th February, 1776, and like his elder brother, William Garnier, was destined for the Church. He was educated, under Dr. Richards ("Flogging Richards"), at the then celebrated Hyde Abbey School at Winchester, a school which could boast of a long roll of illustrious names amongst those who received their education within its time-honoured walls. The ministers, George Canning and Lord Liverpool, were schoolboys there; Charles Wolfe, the author of the familiar lines of "The Burial of Sir John Moore"; Sir Peregrine Maitland; Dr. Philpots, Bishop of Exeter; the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, to whose able presidency Haileybury College owes so much; the great Whig politician, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice; the Marquis of Winchester; Lord Lyons; General Sir Charles D'Albiac, the first Cavalry officer of his time; General Sir Edward Barnes; the great Greek scholar, Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; and Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, Oxford, are names which tell their own story without further comment.

From this school Thomas Garnier proceeded to Worcester College, Oxford, in 1793, and though these were the days before Class Lists, and he was therefore necessarily precluded from attaining any definite academical distinction, he still acquired so accurate a knowledge of the Classics, that he would often quote from an unrefreshed memory after a lapse of more than seventy years.

So clear was his memory that when he was asked late in life who was the oldest person he could remember, he replied, "I

THOMAS GARNIER, Senr.

once spoke to an old woman who knew Queen Anne as Princess Anne." (This was before 1702.) Also, "I was told by an old lady, who was present at the death-bed of Sir Isaac Newton, on 20th March, 1727, that as the breath left his body, a mirror hanging on the walls of the room was shivered to pieces."

In November, 1796, he was elected, on the first time of standing, to a Fellowship of All Souls College, Oxford, a distinction in those days bestowed solely for those social attainments and refined qualities for which its members were proverbially distinguished. It is not a little remarkable that he should have lived to see a son and a grandson in a similar position, an uninterrupted succession which is believed to be without precedent in the annals of that College.

From his tutor at Worcester College, Mr. Jacob (the uncle of Archdeacon Jacob, of Winchester, and great uncle of the present Bishop of Newcastle), he acquired a great taste for horticulture in all its branches, and it was in the year 1798 that he was persuaded by Sir Joseph Banks to become a member of the Linnæan Society, of which Society he eventually, sixty-two years later, became the Father. This period of his life was contemporary with the events which caused such troublous times at the end of last century. During the panic caused by Napoleon's threatened invasion of Great Britain, his father raised at Wickham a force of fifty men, consisting of thirteen cavalry and thirty-seven infantry, chiefly recruited from among the tenantry, and Thomas Garnier became Captain Commandant of this force in 1798. In 1800 he was ordained by Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham, and at the age of twenty-four was presented to the living of Froyle, Hants, by his uncle, Sir Thomas Miller. He subsequently gave up this charge for the Perpetual Curacy of Southwick, near Wickham, Hants. It was his misfortune about this period of his life to suffer a severe attack of fever, from which he only recovered with the loss of an eye. This calamity furnished the occasion for the following verses by the Hon. Barbara Trefusis, sister of the eighteenth Baron Clinton.

LINES ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL YOUTH WHO HAD LOST AN EYE.

"Julio, should two meridian suns appear,
With equal lustre on one cloudless sky,
The insufferable radiance, who could bear?
Who would not from the brilliant mischief fly?

"But when one gracious orb's attemper'd rays,
Benevolently beam on Nature's breast,
We hail the blessing and with fearless gaze
And hearts expanding, greet the cheery guest.

"Then grieve not, Julio, if capricious fate
Endowing thee with every manly grace,
Stole from that soft blue eye its gentle mate,
Since pity sits enthroned in Beauty's place.

"Had the twin rivals equal splendour shown,
Perfection's palm had then been Julio's prize,
Admir'd yet feared, each cautious maid had flown
From the sweet dangers of his conquering eyes.

"But now in fond security they brave
The softened radiance—Ah, rash maids, beware,
Oft treacherous Cupid plays the wily knave
And baits,—with Pity baits, the specious snare.

"Misfortune gives an interesting charm,
Which proud Perfection never yet could boast,
And many a heart, which Beauty could not warm,
Ensnared by Pity in Love's toils is lost."

During the short and delusive Peace of Amiens, 25th March, 1802, Thomas Garnier, in company with Lord Carhampton, Sir James Mackintosh, and Dr. Halifax, Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and an intimate friend of Thomas Garnier's family, took advantage of the interval to travel in France and Germany.

They spent a part of the autumn in Paris, and had frequent opportunities of seeing the Great Napoleon himself and many of the great Statesmen and Generals of France. At the magnificent public reception given by the First Consul, Thomas Garnier and his friends were present. Napoleon was distinguished by the

plainness of his dress. He wore a red coat without any orders or decorations, white waistcoat and silk stockings; the two vice-consuls, on the other hand, were very smart indeed. All the Marshals were present, as well as General Dumouriez (distinguished in the war of 1793), Marmont, and others.

It was a splendid levée; the reception rooms were magnificent, and all the servants wore grand green and gold liveries.

Napoleon, on this occasion, showed a marked interest in the English present, exchanging a few words with all the more eminent among them. He told Fox that he was "the greatest man of the greatest country in the world," and Thomas Garnier heard him make this memorable speech. He came to Dr. Halifax, and asked him, "Quelle profession?" Dr. Halifax replied, "Docteur de Médecine, au Prince de Galles." He then inquired whether he followed the Brownonian system, to which question Dr. Halifax made answer that he followed his own system. Napoleon in his conversation with him showed a marvellous acquaintance with the principles of medical science. He then addressed himself to Thomas Garnier, smiling most graciously, and after putting several questions to him on common topics, such as his place of abode, his route and the like, he passed on to Sir James Mackintosh, of whom he made several inquiries as to the laws of England. After he had left him, the author of "Vindicia Gallica" exclaimed, "What a wonderful man he is! He has been asking me abstruse questions about English law. I wish I had given him some useful hints on the Habeas Corpus Act."

Napoleon then approached Lord Carhampton. Lord Carhampton was dressed in the uniform of a Captain of Light Infantry of those days; the German tailor, however, who had made this uniform had omitted to send home the skirts, and Lord Carhampton was thus forced to appear at the levée in a short jacket and breeches, which caused much amusement among his three friends.

Napoleon asked his lordship, "Avez-vous servi?" "Yes, sir," he replied, "I had the honour of serving in Ireland, when General Hoche landed" (1797), an answer which provoked a smile on the part of the First Consul.

When travelling in France, the French would frequently inquire the names of Mr. Garnier and Dr. Halifax. They were generally pleased with the name of "Garnier," which was familiar to them, but could not pronounce "Halifax," and more than once on hearing it, exclaimed, "Quel diable de nom." Mr. Garnier went very often to Madame Saladin's, who was a great friend of Josephine's, and there met a great many of the Court. One of the Generals (a Frenchman of note) told him that he had often had to pay Napoleon's washing bill in Corsica.

One night Madame Saladin was very late, and when she came in, she said, "I am so fatigued; Josephine would keep me, she wished to talk to me. She told me that the First Consul had been in such a passion, that he had made her walk out at four o'clock in the morning in the Jardin des Plantes."* This was at a time when Napoleon was in a great state of pain and irritation, and there was a good deal of talk about his extraordinary tempers.

On the occasion of another large party at Madame Saladin's, Lully Tollendal, a fine orator of that time, told them that Napoleon was in one of his terrible passions. This he mentioned as a great secret, and they thought that it was an invention of Tollendal's; it was, however, perfectly true, for Napoleon had that morning interviewed some merchants from Antwerp and had called them insolent scoundrels and told them to be off! Lord Whitworth, the English Ambassador, also aroused Napoleon's ire, and the latter used such violent words that Lord Whitworth actually put his hand to the hilt of his sword.

Very soon after this the war broke out. If Mr. Garnier and his friends had remained in Paris but a very little longer, that is to say, to the beginning of November, 1802, they would not have escaped being made prisoners and kept under parole at Verdun.

While in Paris, Mr. Garnier was walking one day with Lady Mount-Edgcumbe and her two little girls (one of whom became afterwards Lady Brownlow), and they went together into a lace shop. Lady Mount-Edgcumbe who had a veil on, asked for some lace. The shopman looked at her very fixedly for some moments

* Probably the Jardin des Tuileries.

REV. THOMAS GARNIER, D.C.L.

without making any remark, and then said, "Madame, what lace do you want? There is no lace in our shop that we would not give you for that veil you are wearing." The veil that Lady Mount-Edgcumbe was wearing had been made to order at Honiton for twenty guineas, at the time when Honiton lace was extremely rare.

They then went to Brussels, arriving there at a very important moment, in time to see the Cap of Liberty taken from the spire of the fine church of Brussels, the ceremony being performed amidst roars of cannon. There were great demonstrations throughout the city, and the bells were all ringing, although only four o'clock in the morning, and the whole population was (seemingly) going to church.

The Roman Catholic religion was now re-established in Brussels, and the churches were crammed. There was a large meeting to receive the Bishop of Mechlin. Mr. Garnier was in the same hotel as the Bishop, and he occupied the next window to the one outside which the Bishop stood to give the blessing. He was close enough therefore to see the whole ceremony, which he described as a fine sight. The Bishop was dressed in a beautiful lilac dress ("laylock" Mr. Garnier pronounced it, when relating the story in after life), trimmed with Mechlin lace, and red stockings. After this, Mr. Garnier went to see the elevation of the Host. He knew the Bishop's chaplain, whom he had met in the hotel, so he followed him. They walked between two rows of two thousand soldiers, all with bayonets fixed. They went up the steps together. Mr. Garnier, however, did not wait for the celebration, but turned tail, and breaking through the ranks of soldiers returned to the hotel. The Prefet, who was present at the celebration, had never been to Church before, and was obliged to have a prompter to tell him what to do. The elevation of the Host was accompanied by the most magnificent music.

There is little doubt that Thomas Garnier was much impressed for the time being by the fascinating personality of the Great Napoleon. Thus the Captain-Commandant of the Wickham Army (50 men!) of defence in 1798, had become a devoted admirer of Buonaparte in 1802. A letter, dated Farnham,

November 16th, 1802, from the Bishop of Winchester, a portion of which is here quoted, gives colour to this view.

"DEAR GARNIER,

"Don Pedro has been at his old tricks again. I am persuaded that I have to thank you for an abundant supply of Brawn and Banbury Cheese, and I very much suspect that I discovered your handwriting on a basket of game a fortnight since. . . . . .

"We are balancing with great anxiety our expectations of Peace and War. I am inclined to think the good-humoured countenance of your friend Buonaparte, very much to be suspected, and that he has mischievous plans in his interesting head, but of this more when we meet. All here join in best compliments.

"I am, dear Garnier,

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "B. WINCHESTER."

In 1804, Thomas Garnier was presented by Mr. Rashleigh to the Rectory of Wickham, Hants, which he held for three years, and then went to reside at Beverley, Wickham. On the 8th May, 1805, he was married in the Abbey Church, at Bath, to Mary, the youngest daughter of Caleb Hillier Parry, Esq., F.R.S., M.D., of whom a biographical account is published among "The Lives of British Physicians."

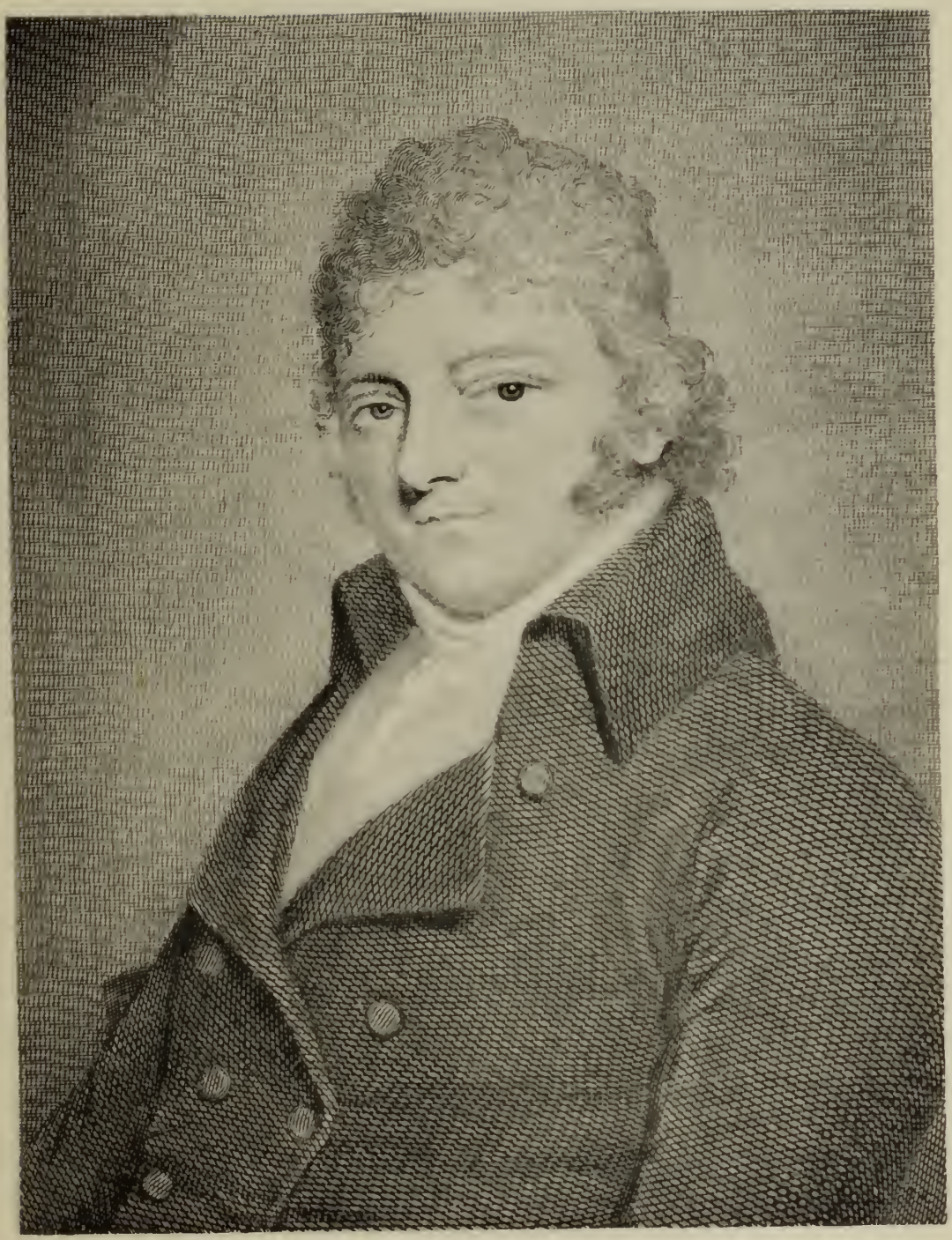
HISTORY OF THE PARRY FAMILY.

Caleb Hillier Parry was born at Cirencester, on the 21st October, 1755. He was descended from an old Pembrokeshire family, formerly possessed of considerable property in that county and in Caermarthenshire. This property became much sub-divided among twenty-one children born of the same parents, but an elder branch of the family retains the hereditary estates of Penderry and Portelew, and John Parry served the office of Sheriff for his county in 1771.

The Rev. Joshua Parry, father of Caleb Hillier Parry, was distinguished alike for his knowledge and talents in an Augustan age of literature, and for his loyalty in turbulent and doubtful times. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Allen, Lord Bathurst, the Mæcenas of the age, and was connected with

MRS. GARNIER.

(Mary Parry, Daughter of Caleb Hillier Parry, of Bath.)



CALEB HILLIER PARRY, F.R.S.

Miss SARAH RIGBY,

Born 1752.

(Wife of Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, F.R.S.)

GERTRUDE TREVOR PARRY.

Hawkesworth, Tucker, Doddridge, Lewis, Scott, and many other eminent men. He was an excellent Classical, Welsh, and Hebrew Scholar, and an admired contributor to various periodic publications. Hawkins, in his life of Johnson, informs us that he was one of the original writers in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and that "his head teemed with knowledge." He died in 1776 at the age of fifty-seven.

DR. CALEB HILLIER PARRY was the eldest of three sons and seven daughters. His mother inherited from her father, Mr. Caleb Hillier, the estates of Upcote and Minety and other lands in Gloucestershire, which descended to Caleb Hillier Parry. He was educated at the Rev. Mr. Washbourn's school at Cirencester, and there formed with the late Dr. Jenner a friendship which contributed during the remainder of their lives to the advantage and happiness of both. He was sent to Edinburgh, and in 1778 he graduated at that University. As annual President he was greatly instrumental in procuring a royal charter for the Medical Society then recently instituted in that city. In October, 1778, he married a celebrated beauty, Miss Sarah Rigby, daughter of John Rigby, Esq., of Lancaster.

Mrs. Barbould dedicated several of her poems to the beautiful, engaging, and amiable Miss Rigby. Miss Rigby's mother was the daughter of Dr. Taylor, the well-known Hebrew scholar. Dr. Caleb H. Parry and his beautiful bride eventually settled at Bath. He became a distinguished physician, and he was the author of many medical and agricultural treatises.

He was an intimate friend of many of the leading men of the day, among them, the Duke of Wellington and Wordsworth, the scientists Herschel and Banks, and the great sailors, Lords Rodney and Howe.

In 1816 he was afflicted with a paralytic stroke which deprived him of the use of his right side, and during the remainder of his life, a period of nearly six years, rendered his speech imperfect and almost unintelligible. His mental activity, however, never deserted him, and he occupied himself in reading during many hours of each day, and marking every interesting passage that he came across. From these he caused the most valuable parts to be transcribed by his daughters Matilda and Gertrude, and in

this manner formed several volumes of useful and miscellaneous information.

His professional life being ended, his chief occupation and amusement now consisted in his farm and his garden, the entire direction and management of which he undertook himself. It was during these years that he dictated to his daughter a collection of anecdotes and reminiscences, and on the return of his son, Captain Parry, from his first Arctic expedition to Melville Island, he revised the whole of his First Journal previous to its being submitted for publication.

Dr. Parry had attained a great and deserved celebrity in the West of England, and at his death in 1822, forty of his medical associates signed a testimonial asking permission to erect a handsome monument to his memory in the Abbey Church at Bath.

Rear-Admiral SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, F.R.S., fourth son of Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, was born 1790 and died 1855. He married (firstly) in 1826, Isabella Louisa, daughter of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, who died 1839, and (secondly) in 1841, Catherine Edwards, daughter of the Rev. R. Hankinson, who died 1896. This famous Arctic navigator, after his first expedition in 1818, under Sir James Ross, commanded no less than four expeditions in Polar waters, between 1819 and 1827. The first three were aimed at the discovery of the N.W. Passage; the fourth was an endeavour to reach the Pole itself.

In the first expedition, 1819-20, he reached Melville Island, *via* Baffin Bay, and won his crews the parliamentary grant offered as a reward to those who should first pass the Meridian of 110 W. within the Arctic Circle.

In the second expedition, 1821-3, he explored the coasts of Melville Peninsula, and named a bay "GARNIER'S BAY."

In the third expedition, 1824-25, he penetrated through Lancaster Sound to Prince Regent's Inlet, where he had to abandon one of his two ships.

In the fourth expedition, 1827, attempting to reach the Pole from Spitzbergen, he left his ship, the "Hecla," in latitude 79·55, *the furthest point North* to which any civilised man attained, until Nares and Stephenson, in 1876, reached 83·20, and that with the aid of steam.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, K.C.B.

THE ARCTIC NAVIGATOR.

THE RIGBY, TAYLOR, PARRY, AND EARDLEY WILMOT GENEALOGIES.

JOHN TAYLOR, of Lancaster, b. 1657, d. 1722. = SARAH JENNET, b. 1653, d. 1726.

ROGER RIGBY. = MARY MORT, dau. of JOHN MORT, of Chowbent, Lancashire.

DR. JOHN TAYLOR, D.D. of Norwich (The Hebraist), b. 1694, d. 1761. = 1717 ELIZABETH JENKINSON, of Boston, Lincolnshire, b. 1685, d. 1761.

JOHN RIGBY, of Atherton, Lancaster, b. 1720, d. 1793. =

4 SARAH TAYLOR, b. 1722, d. 1773.

1 JOHN TAYLOR, b. 1718, d. 1741.

2 RICHARD TAYLOR, b. 1719, d. 1762. Married MARGARET MEADOWS, b. 1718, d. 1781.

3 SAMUEL TAYLOR, b. and d. 1720.

DR. EDWARD RIGBY, of Norwich, b. 1747, d. 1821. = 1803 2nd wife, ANNE PALGRAVE, of Coltishall, Norfolk, b. 1777, d. 1872.

SARAH RIGBY, b. 1752, d. 1832. = 1778 CALEB HILLIER PARRY, F.R.S., of Bath, b. 1755, d. 1822, son of REV. JOSHUA PARRY, of Cirencester, b. 1719, d. 1776, and SARAH HILLIER, d. 1786.

ELIZABETH RIGBY, b. 1753, d. 1836. = JOSEPH BUNNY, of Newbury, d. 1810, aged 75.

ANNE RIGBY, b. 1804, d. 1869. = 1830 CARL GEORGE DE WAHL, of Wattel, in Esthonia, d. 1876.

DR. EDWARD RIGBY, b. 1804, d. 1860. Married 1838, (1) SUSAN TAYLOR, b. 1812, d. 1841. (2) MARIANNE DARBISHIRE.

JANE RIGBY, b. 1806, d. 1896.

MARIA JUSTINIA RIGBY, b. 1808, d. 1889. = ROBERT DE ROSEN, a Baron of Esthonia.

Issue.

ELIZABETH RIGBY, b. 1809, d. 1893. = 1849 SIR CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, President of the Royal Academy, 1850, b. 1793, d. 1865. O.S.P.

GERTRUDE RIGBY, b. 1812, d. 1859. = 1831 THEOPHILE DE ROSEN, of Esthonia, d. 1893.

ROGER RIGBY, b. 1814, d. 1876.

MATILDA RIGBY, b. 1815, d. 1890. Married JAMES SMITH.

4 other children all at one birth, their father being 70 years of age, *Primus*, JOHN, b. 15th Aug., 1817, d. 3rd Nov., 1817. *Secundus*, CHARLES HENRY, d. 11th Sep., 1817. *Tertius*, ROBERT PALGRAVE, d. 2nd Sep., 1817. *Quarta*, CAROLINE SUSAN, d. 5th Nov., 1817. The mother, aged 40, died at 95.

JERE BUNNY, b. 1789, d. 1854. = CLARA, dau. of SAMUEL SLOWCOCK, d. 1835, aged 36.

others.

CLARA BUNNY, married CHARLES HOPKINSON, the Banker of Waterloo Place, S.W.

Issue.

others.

ANNE CAROLINE DE WAHL, b. 1831. = 1865 W. J. CARVER, Registrar of Supreme Court of Ceylon.

GEORGE EDWARD DE WAHL, b. 1833, d. 1890.

RICHARD CARL DE WAHL, b. 1834, d. 1841.

THOMAS ALEXIS DE WAHL, Captain R.N., b. 1835, d. 1867.

This family was celebrated for the beauty of its six daughters.

1 DR. CHARLES HENRY PARRY, of Bath, b. 1779, d. 1860. Married EMMA MARY BEDFORD, d. 1872.

2 MARY PARRY, b 1781, d. 1849. = 1805 **THOMAS GARNIER**, Dean of Winchester, b. 1776, d. 1873. For Issue, see "Garniers of Hampshire," page 59.

3 SARAH MATILDA PARRY, d. 1852.

4 GEORGE FREDERICK PARRY, b. 1783, d. 1804. Buried in Bath Abbey.

5 GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY PARRY, d. 1786.

6 GERTRUDE TREVOR PARRY, d. 1848.

7 ELIZABETH EMMA PARRY, d. 1818.

When the Royal Princes of France were living in exile in England they visited Bath. Here it was that the Comte de Beaujolais became devotedly attached to Miss Elizabeth Emma Parry. Her father, Dr. Parry, foreseeing that in the event of the possible restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, the marriage would most probably be annulled, refused his consent to it. There is a tablet to the Comte de Beaujolais in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.*

1 EMMA GERTRUDE, d. 1842.

2 AUGUSTA BERTIE, d. 1871.

3 LAURA ELIZABETH WESTON, d. 1864.

4 SARAH LOUISA, d. 1842.

5 ELEANOR MARY MATILDA, d. 1840.

6 CAROLINE MARY. (1)

7 CAROLINE MARY. (2)

All unmarried.

SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1783, d. 1847, of Berkwell Hall. = 8 SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, the Arctic Navigator, b. 1790, d. 1855. = (1st) 1826, HON. ISABELLA LOUISA STANLEY, b. 1801, d. 1839, dau. of LORD STANLEY, of Alderley, by his wife, LADY MARIA JOSEPHA HOLROYD.† (2nd) 1841, CATHERINE EDWARDS HANKINSON, b. 1808, d. 1896, widow of SAMUEL HOARE.

The issue of the 2nd marriage was 3 children, viz., CATHERINE PARRY, b. 1844, who married EDWARD BRODIE HOARE, b. 1842; ELIZABETH PARRY, b. 1844, who married EDWARD ESTRIDGE, b. 1843; and WILLIAM PARRY, b. 1845, d. 1861.

9 CAROLINE BRIDGET PARRY, b. 1792, married JOSEPH MARTINEAU, of Basing Park, Hants. They adopted JOSEPHINE MARTINEAU, b. 1829, who married ADMIRAL HAYES, R.N.

Issue.

2 SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1810, d. 1892. = ELIZA MARTHA WILLIAMS, b. 1812, d. 1887, dau. of SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM ASSHETON EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1841, d. 1897. Deputy Judge Advocate in Ireland. = MARY WATTS RUSSELL. dau. of DAVID WATTS RUSSELL, of Biggin Hall, Oundle.

7 others.

SIR JOHN EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1882.

4 others.

3 GENERAL FREDERICK MAROW EARDLEY WILMOT, R.A., b. 1812, d. 1877. Commandant of the Woolwich Garrison. Married FRANCES AUGUSTA PENNINGTON.

Issue.

4 REV. EDWARD REVELL EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1814. Rector of All Saints', Langham Place, London, W. Married (1) FRANCES ANNE EKINS, (2) EMMA H. LAMBERT.

Issue.

5 ADMIRAL ARTHUR PARRY EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1815, d. 1886. Married CHARLOTTE LOUISA MACKENZIE.

FLORA EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1869.

6 MAJOR HENRY EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1816, killed in the Kaffir War, 1852.

1 ELIZABETH EMMA EARDLEY WILMOT, deceased. = GEORGE GRAHAM BLACKWELL, of Ampney Park, Gloucestershire, d. 1838.

EARDLEY JOHN BLACKWELL, d. *1866*.

GEORGE WILMOT BLACKWELL, R.N., d. at Malta.

REV. WILLIAM BLACKWELL. Issue.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES EDWARD BLACKWELL, Retired R.A.

JANE BLACKWELL, b. 1838, d. 1840, at Blackheath. Born one month after her father's death.

7 AUGUSTUS HILLIER EARDLEY WILMOT, b. 1818, d. 1892. Married MATILDA JESSIE DUNN. Issue.

8 SELINA EARDLEY WILMOT, married (1) WADE BROWN, Esq., (2) — ABBOTT, Esq.

1 STANLEY PARRY, b. 1827, d. 1828.

2 ISABELLA MARIA PARRY, b. and d. 1828.

3 EDWARD PARRY, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, 1870, b. 1830, d. 1890. = 1859 MATILDA WILLIAMS, dau. of BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Limpsfield, Surrey, b. 1831.

4 ISABELLA PARRY, b. 1830, d. 1836, (twin to Edward).

5 LUCY PARRY, b. 1831, still living in 1901. = 1854 ADMIRAL ROBERT COOTE, C.B., b. 1820, d. 1898, fourth son of SIR CHARLES HENRY COOTE, ninth Bart. of Ballyfinn, Queen's Co.

6 CHARLES PARRY, Commander R.N., b. 1833, d. 1868.

7 EMMELINE LOUISA PARRY, b. 1836, d. 1837.

8 CAROLINE PARRY, b. 1837, still living in 1901. = REV. JOHN H. WAY.

Issue, 4 children.

STANLEY VICTOR COOTE, b. 1862. = LOUISA BATHURST, dau. of VEN. F. BATHURST.

Issue.

MAUDE COOTE, b. 1864. = MAJOR C. W. PARK.

Issue.

1 EDWARD ARCHIBALD PARRY, b. 1860. Bishop of Guiana, 1900.

2 FREDERICK SYDNEY PARRY, b. 1861. Clerk in the Treasury. = 1891 ANNA MARY FREMANTLE, b. 1867, dau. of the HON. and VERY REV. W. H. FREMANTLE, Dean of Ripon.

WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, b. 1893.

KATHARINE ISABEL PARRY, b. 1894.

3 JOHN FRANKLIN PARRY, Commander R.N., b. 1863. = 1892 EMILY LEMPRIERE DOBSON, dau. of HENRY DOBSON, of Hobart, Tasmania.

JOAN WINIFRED PARRY, b. 1894.

4 RALPH HILLIER PARRY, b. 1866, d. 1873.

5 ISABEL EMMELINE PARRY, b. 1868.

6 BERTHA MATILDA PARRY, b. 1870, d. 1898.

7 CHARLES PARRY, b. 1873.

* Alison, Vol. III., p. 614, records the romantic imprisonment of four years, at Marseilles, of the Duc de Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolais, their subsequent escape to America, 1795, and their early death. Reference is also made to the heroic conduct of he young Comte de Beaujolais.

† "The early married life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley," p. 306. Mention is made of a dinner in 1808 with the Duc d'Orleans, who had lately lost two young brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolais from consumption. He was nervous about himself in consequence.

THE HILLIER, PARRY, AND HOBHOUSE GENEALOGIES.

JOHN HILLIER, Steward of the Manor of Cirencester.

RICHARD HILLIER

RICHARD HILLIER, b. 1683, d. 1726.

CALEB HILLIER, b. 1688, d. 1773.

ANTHONY HILLIER.

WILLIAM HILLIER.

MARY HILLIER.

ELIZABETH HILLIER.

SARAH HILLIER, d. 1786. = DR. JOSHUA PARRY, of Cirencester, b. 1719, d. 1776.

ISAAC HILLIER, d. 1776. — Issue.

SUSANNA HILLIER.

1 MARY PARRY, b. 1753, d. 1770.

2 CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M.D., F.R.S., of Bath, b. 1755, d. 1822. = 1778 SARAH RIGBY, b. 1752, d. 1832.

3 JOHN PARRY.

4 SUSANNA PARRY.
5 SALLY PARRY.
6 SARAH THEODORA PARRY.

7 GEORGE FREDERICK PARRY, b. 1761, d. 1797.

8 EMILY PARRY.

9 SOPHIA PARRY, b. 1765, d. 1784.

(1) CHARLOTTE CAM, dau. of SAMUEL CAM, of Chantry House, Wilts. = SIR BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, First Baronet, b. 1757, d. 1831. 1793 = (2) 10 AMELIA PARRY.

(2) MARY PARRY, b. 1781, d. 1849. = 1805 **THOMAS GARNIER**, b. 1776, d. 1873.

8 others.

For issue, see "Garniers of Hampshire," page 59.

JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, created, 1851, LORD BROUGHTON (extinct), b. 1786, d. 1869. = 1828 LADY JULIA HAY, youngest dau. of GEORGE, SEVENTH MARQUESS OF TWEEDALE, d. 1855.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, fell at Quatre-Bras, 1815.

HENRY WILLIAM HOBHOUSE, b. 1791. = MARY-ANNE PALMER, dau. of JOHN PALMER, of Calcutta.

CHARLOTTE HOBHOUSE, d. 1877.

HON. JULIA HAY HOBHOUSE, died, unmarried, of Cholera, 1849.

HON. CHARLOTTE HOBHOUSE. Married 1854, DUDLEY WILMOT, Coldstream Guards, Fourth Lord Dorchester.

HON. SOPHIA HOBHOUSE. Married 1851, JOHN STRANGE JOCYLYN, Scots Guards, Fifth Earl of Roden.

1 JOHN BIRON HOBHOUSE, 13th Light Infantry, killed in action in Afghanistan in 1842.

2 HENRY MACKENZIE HOBHOUSE, died young, 1830.

(1) EDITH LUCY, dau. of SIR THOS. TURTON, Bart. = 1855 3 SIR CHARLES PARRY HOBHOUSE, (Present Baronet) b. 1825, of Monktob Fairleigh.

(2) ANNA MARIA, dau. of A. SAWERS, of Calcutta. = 1868

4 ARTHUR FANE HOBHOUSE, b. 1826. O.S.P.

5 EDWARD ALEXANDER HOBHOUSE, d. 1852.

6 CHARLOTTE MARY HOBHOUSE, d. 1870.

CHARLES EDWARD HENRY HOBHOUSE, M.P., b. 1862.

6 daughters.

REGINALD ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.

4 daughters.

1 EDWARD ISAAC HOBHOUSE, Captain in the Coldstream Guards. Married HESTER CHARLOTTE, dau. of THOMAS, SECOND LORD GRAVES.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS STEWART HOBHOUSE.

2 THOMAS BENJAMIN, HOBHOUSE, M.P., Barrister-at-Law, b. 1807, d. unmarried.

1 AMELIA HOBHOUSE. Married 1841, THOMAS DALY, son of DOMINICK DALY, of Galway.

2 SOPHIA ELIZABETH HOBHOUSE, d. 1859. Married 1828, BOYD ALEXANDER, of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, third son of CLAUD ALEXANDER, of Ballochmyle, by his wife, HELENORA MAXWELL.

3 HARRIET THEODORA HOBHOUSE, d. 1885. Married 1823, THE RIGHT REV. G. T. SPENCER, Bishop of Madras.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH SPENCER (and 2 other sons and 3 daughters).

CAPTAIN JOHN TREVOR SPENCER, Essex Regiment. (*See* Duke of Marlborough, in Peerage.)

4 JULIA HOBHOUSE. Married 1830, REV. C. F. MOORE.

2 daughters.

6 SARAH MATILDA HOBHOUSE. Married MARQUIS BRANCALEONE, of Gubbio, in Italy.

2 sons.

COUNTESS AURELIA BRANCALEONE.

5 CATHERINE HOBHOUSE. Married 1826, COLONEL J. W. FANE, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire.

SOPHIA FANE. Married A. H. C. BROWN, of Kingstone, Oxfordshire. (*See* Earl of Westmoreland, in Peerage.)

7 JOANNA HOBHOUSE. Married REV. F. S. A. FANE. She died 1878.

2 sons and 2 daughters. (*See* Earl of Westmoreland, in Peerage.)

SIR CLAUD ALEXANDER, M.P., created first Baronet, 1886, of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, d. 1899, Major-General late Grenadier Guards. Married ELIZA SPEIRS, of Elderslie, N.B.

SIR CLAUD ALEXANDER, late Scots Fusiliers. Married LADY DIANA, dau. of EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON.

JOHN HOBHOUSE INGLIS ALEXANDER, R.N., C.B., of Southbor, Renfrewshire, A.D.C. to the Queen, Officer of the Legion of Honour. He married ISABELLA BARBARA HUME, grand-daughter of WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

BOYD ALEXANDER, Lieut. Rifle Brigade. Killed playing at Polo.

EDWYN ALEXANDER, Lieut. R.N., succeeded to his maternal great grandfather's Estates of Freswick and Dunbeath Castle, Caithness, taking the name of SINCLAIR.

BOYD FRANCIS ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Col., late Rifle Brigade, b. 1834. Married in 1865, MARY, dau. of DAVID WILSON.

HELENORA MARGARET ANGELA ALEXANDER. Married JOHN ARCHIBALD SHAW-STEWART.

1 BOYD ALEXANDER, Lieut. Rifle Brigade. Was at the relief of Kumasi, 1900.

2 ROBERT ALEXANDER, Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, 1900.

HERBERT ALEXANDER.

CLAUD ALEXANDER, Scots Guards, wounded at Belmont, South Africa, 1900.

3 daughters.

A FEW EXPLANATORY NOTICES

OF SOME NAMES WHICH APPEAR IN THE

Taylor, Rigby, Parry, & Eardley-Wilmot

GENEALOGIES

Quoted from "Family Portraits and Memoirs," 2 vols., by Mr. John Taylor, of the Old Palace, Richmond, 1898

DR. JOHN TAYLOR, OF NORWICH

THE GREAT HEBREW SCHOLAR

b. 1694, d. 1761

DR. EDWARD RIGBY, OF NORWICH

b. 1747, d. 1821

DR. EDWARD RIGBY, OF NORWICH AND LONDON

b. 1804, d. 1860

LADY EASTLAKE

b. 1809, d. 1893

DR. EDWARD PARRY, SUFFRAGAN BISHOP OF DOVER

b. 1830, d. 1890

Dr. JOHN TAYLOR, The Great Hebraist.

1694—1761.

Dr. John Taylor, the Great Hebraist, was born in 1694, and died in 1761. His father, John Taylor, a merchant, was a member of the Church of England, his mother, Sarah Jennet, a Dissenter. From his earliest years he showed a strong disposition to engage in that Ministry, in which he afterwards so eminently served the cause of religion and truth. He first studied at Whitehaven, under Dr. Dixon and others. In 1715 he was appointed to the living of the Dissenting Chapel at Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire, in which obscure situation he remained for eighteen years upon a very scanty income, his salary at this place being only £25 per annum, which he somewhat increased by keeping a small school. In 1726 he was invited to a congregation at Pudsey, near Leeds, which however he declined accepting and remained at Kirkstead until his removal to Norwich, which took place in 1733, and where he found a congregation more suited to his liberal notions of religion, an ample field for his ministerial duties, and better opportunities of employing his great learning in the service of religion.

In 1740 he published his "Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin." This was one of the first publications which openly attacked this unscriptural doctrine, and it has been as serviceable to the cause of true Christianity as any work of that, or more recent times. In 1745 he published the "Paraphrase on the Romans." This work he dedicated to his congregation at Norwich, of whom he speaks in the following terms of esteem, "Your affectionate and friendly regards are, in effect the whole world to me, and it is my ambition to purchase them only by such worthy actions, and honourable discharge of duty as deserve a just and solid esteem." As a preacher he was impressive and dignified. His sermons, nevertheless, were plain and simple, and he possessed in a singular manner the talent of explaining difficult passages of scripture and placing the sense and meaning of every part clearly before his hearers. In 1750 he published "A Collection of Tunes in various Airs" for the use of his congregation. This was one of the first collections of the kind.

In 1753 he determined to build a new Meeting House, and the sum of £4,000 was immediately supplied by the Congregation, and the present Octagon Chapel was erected. Dr. Taylor laid the first stone of the building and after its completion first preached in it on May 12th, 1756.

In 1754 was published his great work on which the labours of many years had been bestowed, "The Hebrew Concordance," in two large folio volumes. To those who are acquainted with the difficulty of such an undertaking will the intense

labour of it be most apparent. Nothing but an earnest desire to assist in expounding the holy Scriptures, and a sincere wish to promote the great cause in which he was engaged, would have carried him through a work so laborious and difficult. In the list of subscribers appear the names of several Bishops who liberally assisted and encouraged him in his great and noble undertaking. With Dr. Hayter, then Bishop of Norwich, he constantly maintained a friendly communication and correspondence; he also corresponded with Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and others. The labour of fourteen years was employed upon the work, and soon after its publication the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honour of Doctor of Divinity.

In the month of October, 1757, he resigned the Ministry of Norwich, being invited to join the Academy then about to be opened at Warrington, as Divinity Tutor, his learning and exclusive theological acquirements rendering him especially qualified for the position. He died at Warrington on 5th March, 1761, and was buried in the New Chapel Yard at Chowbent, near Manchester. A plain mural monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription :—

Near to this place lies interr'd
what was mortal of
JOHN TAYLOR, D.D.
Reader,
Expect no Eulogium from this Stone
Enquire amongst the friends of
Learning Liberty & Truth
These will do him Justice
Whilst taking his natural Rest, he fell
asleep in Jesus, the 5th day of March
1761
Aged 66.
Perhaps there never was a minister more universally
respected, admired and beloved than Dr. John Taylor.

Dr. EDWARD RIGBY, of Norwich.

1747—1821.

Dr. Edward Rigby, of Norwich, born 1747, and died 1821. He was fortunate in being early placed under the care of Dr. Priestley, from whose example he derived that love of philosophical research which formed one of the leading characteristics of his active and powerful mind.

At the age of 14 years he came to Norwich and was apprenticed to Mr. David Martineau, an eminent Surgeon. At the expiration of his term, he completed in London the customary course of a medical education, and returned to Norwich to

exercise his profession. In 1788 he visited France, and was in Paris when the attack on the Bastile and the massacre at the Tuileries took place.

After being presented with the freedom of the City of Norwich, he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Colegate in 1802. He served the office of Sheriff in 1803 and that of Mayor in 1805.

He was deeply versed in all the literature of the day, and intimate with almost every branch of science, more especially Physiology, Botany, and Natural History. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, of the College of Surgeons and Medical Society of London, and an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. He was Assistant Surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital at its establishment in 1771, and afterwards Surgeon there. He took his diploma in 1814, and thenceforth practised as a Physician, and was appointed Physician to the Hospital. He died on October 27th, 1821.

DR. EDWARD RIGBY, OF NORWICH.

1804—1860.

DR. EDWARD RIGBY, of Norwich, born 1804, died 1860, eldest son of Dr. Edward Rigby, of Norwich, born 1747, died 1821. At eight years of age he was placed with the Rev. W. F. Drake, subsequently a Minor Canon of the Cathedral at Norwich, with whom he remained until he was sufficiently grounded to enter the Grammar School at Norwich, whose head master was Rev. Edward Valpy, D.D., the brother of the celebrated Dr. Valpy, of Reading.

With Valpy he remained until the year 1819, when he was placed under the instruction of the Rev. James Layton, of Catfield, in Norfolk. After leaving Mr. Layton he entered at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In 1822, on the death of his father, he entered the University of Edinburgh. He passed his examination for the degree of M.D. in time to receive his diploma on his 21st birthday. He then went to Dublin, and having determined to avail himself of the advantages which foreign Hospitals and Universities gave for study, he proceeded to Berlin, and next to Heidelberg. At both places he had the good fortune to engage the friendship of Obstetric Physicians, from whose aid he enjoyed facilities which his ability and industry enabled him to turn to admirable account—possessing as he did a then rare accomplishment—a knowledge of, and powers to converse in, the German language. Returning to England thoroughly conversant with the advanced views of the best German authorities, he became in 1829 house pupil at Westminster Hospital. In the year 1831 he passed his examination at the College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed joint lecturer with Dr. Ashburner on Midwifery at St. Thomas' Hospital. From this period he commenced to practise in London. He succeeded Dr. Gooch as Physician to the Lying-in Hospital, and his connection with this hospital continued until within two years of his death.

In 1838 he married Susan Taylor, second daughter of John Taylor.* In the same year he was asked to take the Midwifery chair at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. For a time he held Lectureships at both Hospitals, but finding the duty too onerous he eventually relinquished the one in connection with St. Thomas. He continued to lecture at St. Bartholomew's for ten years, when the pressure of private practice compelled him to retire.

In 1841 he received the important post of Examiner in Midwifery at the University of London. On the retirement of Sir Charles Locock from practice, Dr. Edward Rigby was by the common consent of his professional brethren, accorded the first place among obstetric physicians practising in London. When the Obstetrical Society was founded in 1859 he was unanimously chosen as its first president, and was re-elected again in 1860. So great was the esteem with which he was regarded, that he was to be nominated by the Council as president, not only for the third successive session, 1861, but, though an annual appointment, *for life*. His death, however, took place before the day of election.

In addition to the honours already mentioned, he was F.R.C.P., F.L.S.; Member of the Imperial and Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna; of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of Berlin; of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen; of the Swedish Society of Physic; and Corresponding Member of the American Medical Institute.

During thirty years' practice he scarcely took thirty days' holiday. His chief amusement and solace in life was music. He rarely omitted, when he had time, attending concerts of the highest character, if only for a brief hour. On every other Tuesday evening, when at home, he had his quartette party of amateurs, among them men of rank and professors of high ability, and among his letters are frequent descriptions of how happy were the hours he passed when he had his violoncello in his hand. Dr. Edward Rigby died at 36, Berkeley Square, on December 27th, 1860.

LADY EASTLAKE.

1809—1893.

Elizabeth Rigby, the fourth daughter of Dr. Edward Rigby, of Norwich, and Anne Palgrave.

Her grandfather was John Rigby, of an old Lancashire family, whose wife was the daughter of Dr. John Taylor. Her mother was a daughter of William Palgrave, of Yarmouth, a descendant of the ancient family of Palgrave or Pargrave, who took their name from a village (Pargrave in the Domesday Book) on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk.

She showed early signs of her intense love of art—a love which she never lost

* John Taylor, born 1718, died 1741, the eldest son of Dr. John Taylor, born 1694, died 1761, the Great Hebraist, of Norwich.

—by beginning to draw when she was only eight years old, and even at that age she was described by her mother as "very ambitious." She drew and sketched on every occasion for nearly sixty years, wherever she went—at home or abroad—and left some two thousand specimens of her remarkable industry and talent.

Dr. Rigby took care that his daughters should have every educational advantage at Norwich, providing them with good masters for French, Italian, arithmetic, and geography. Men of note in literature, agriculture, natural history, science, and other branches of learning, frequently came to Dr. Rigby's house with introductions, and his children had the privilege (which doubtless enhanced their educational advantages) of mixing freely with such visitors. After her husband's death in 1821 Mrs. Rigby left Norwich and retired to Framingham. There her daughters do not appear to have had much further assistance in education, beyond a French governess, to whom Lady Eastlake used to say she owed her early proficiency in that language. In May, 1827, she was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid fever, which left her so weak that her mother decided to take her and her sisters abroad. They settled in Heidelberg, where, in spite of the weakness of a slow convalescence, she at once resumed her drawing—seldom missing a day. They remained at Heidelberg two and a half years, and after travelling for a few months in Switzerland returned to Framingham.

One result of her stay in Heidelberg was her thorough knowledge of German, which she proved by translating in 1830, a German work by Passavant upon the "Art Collections of England." She then wrote a short tale for *Fraser's Magazine* called "My Aunt in a Salt Mine," founded on a visit she had paid to the Saltzburg Salt Mine. This, so far as can be traced, is her first appearance as an authoress. In July, 1832, she went to London, where she spent a year studying literature, and especially Art, in the British Museum and National Gallery. Nor did she neglect music, her deep and intelligent love for which had been increased by her residence at Heidelberg; indeed, she had now become, like her sisters, an accomplished musician. In 1835 she paid a long visit to Germany, after which she wrote an article on Goethe for the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In October, 1838, she went to Russia, where she passed two years, making a married sister's house at Reval, in the Baltic Provinces, her headquarters, and paying occasional visits to St. Petersburg and other places.

During this stay abroad she constantly wrote long and interesting letters to her mother; these were published by Mr. Murray, and form a striking picture of Russian manners and customs. The book proved a success (a second edition being published in a few months), and was the starting point of her literary career. From this time until two years of her death, she was a regular contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, her first article for that journal being, "Jesse, Kohl and Sterling on Russia," written early in 1842. After the publication of the "Baltic Letters," she wrote two tales, "The Wolves" for *Fraser's Magazine*, and "The Jewess," published separately. These tales and another, "The Disponent," also an Esthonian reminiscence, were afterwards published by Mr. Murray in one volume, under the title of "Livonian Tales."

In October, 1842, having sold her Framingham estate, Mrs. Rigby removed with her daughters to Edinburgh, where they soon formed a happy home for

themselves. Elizabeth Rigby was especially welcomed by the leaders of that brilliant and intellectual society, composed (to mention a few names) of such men as Lords Jeffrey and Robertson, Professor Wilson, Sir John McNeill, Sir William Drysdale. A strikingly handsome, imperial-looking woman of commanding figure (she was 5 ft. 11 in. in height), she had the additional attraction of great conversational powers; and an established fame as an authoress.

Towards the end of February, 1844, she went to London to pay a long promised visit to her friends, the Murrays, in Albemarle Street, where, during her stay of nearly three months, she met many notable people, and was the object of much attention. She had already gained considerable reputation, both as a wit and a woman of letters, before she met at one of Sam Roger's celebrated breakfasts, Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, to whom she was married on April 9th, 1849.

After that event she turned her attention more particularly to art, and finally completed the "History of our Lord as exemplified by Works of Art," a publication commenced by Mrs. Anne Jameson, who died before she had time to complete the stupendous task. Lady Eastlake's most noble achievement as a critic was the famous article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Jane Eyre," supposed at the time to have completely pulverised Charlotte Brontë. Lady Eastlake lived in a beautiful house, 7, Fitzroy Square, where she received her friends every Sunday afternoon, keeping well abreast of everything artistic and literary.

Not the least curious object in her drawing-room was an oil-painting of Napoleon I. on the "Bellerophon," actually painted from life by Sir Charles Eastlake, who, in the quality of precocious genius, was given a permit to board the vessel bearing the then redoubtable Bonaparte to St. Helena. It would be difficult to say whom Lady Eastlake had not known during her sixty London seasons, and those occupied in retracing the social and literary history of former years always found in her a courteous assistant; and to the last she kept her vigorous style and clear memory. She died on October 2nd, 1893, within a few weeks of attaining the age of eighty-four, and was buried by her husband's side at Kensal Green Cemetery.

EDWARD PARRY, Suffragan Bishop of Dover.

1830—1890.

Edward Parry, the second son of Rear Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, the distinguished Arctic Explorer, was born at Sydney, New South Wales, on January 14th, 1830, his father at that time holding the appointment of Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company. He was educated at Rugby, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1849; graduated B.A. in 1852, M.A. in 1855; and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1870, on his elevation to the Episcopate. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London in 1854, and Priest in 1855; was Tutor of the University of Durham from 1853 to 1856; in the

latter year he became Curate of Sonning, Berkshire, and in the following year, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London, Dr. Tait, a position he held for two years. He was rector of Acton, Middlesex, 1859 to 1869, and Rural Dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869.

On Lady Day, 1870, he was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, and was the first Suffragan Bishop who had been consecrated for three centuries. The revival of the Suffragan Episcopate was due to the failing health of the Primate (Archbishop Tait), and the need of additional help in the ever-increasing work of the Diocese of Canterbury, as well as of the whole Anglican Church.

Dr. Parry had for many years been intimately associated with Dr. Tait. He was his pupil at Rugby, and from that time the affectionate ties between them were never loosened until the death of the good Archbishop in 1882.

During the latter's occupation of the See of London, Dr. Parry was not only for some years in daily association with him, as his Domestic Chaplain, but was, during the whole of his residence at Acton, engaged actively and zealously in the multifarious work and movements of Church life in the Metropolis.

It was doubtless greatly due to the influence and example of Dr. Tait, that his friend and pupil acquired the power, which in so eminent a degree, he displayed in the administration, first of his Archdeaconry, and subsequently of the Diocese of Canterbury. In character there were many striking resemblances between the two men, both possessing the indefinable attractive personality which drew to them the love of all who came within their circle of action.

Bishop Parry was honoured and beloved by all who had the good fortune to be associated with him in the diocese, for Christian manliness and good nature, for ever-ready sympathy with honest effort and true desire, for his charity, his genial courtesy and sweetness of temper, and the many graces of a true, brave, and kind-hearted Christian gentleman. He died April 11th, 1890, and was buried at St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in the nave of the Cathedral.

The Admiralty rewarded him for his services with the appointment of Hydrographer (1825-1827-9), Controller of the Steam Department of the Navy (1837-46), Captain Superintendent of Haslar Hospital (1846-52), and Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital (1853-5).

He was buried in the Mausoleum of Greenwich Hospital Burial Grounds, 1855. Between Thomas Garnier and his brother-in-law, Sir William Edward Parry, there always existed the most affectionate intimacy.

The following is an extract from "Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage" (Vol. xi., p. 75), by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., F.R.S., 1828:—

"At the back of Cape Rennell the land recedes considerably, forming a large bay, which I called 'Garnier's Bay,' and which, as we did not distinctly see the bottom of it in one part, may not improbably communicate with Cunningham Inlet, making the intermediate land on which Cape Rennell stands an island."*

Sir William Edward Parry's eldest son, Edward, born 1830, died 1890, was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover, in 1870.

GARNIER HISTORY.

(Resumed from page 44.)

Mrs. Garnier died 21st May, 1849, and was buried at Bishopstoke. A memorial window was put up in Winchester Cathedral by her husband.

In 1806 Mr. Garnier was collated by the Bishop of Winchester to the Rectory of Hinton-Parva, Wilts, which he resigned, in 1807, on being appointed to the Rectory of Bishopstoke, Hants. He likewise held for a year the lucrative living of Alverstoke, Hants.

Mr. Garnier's Fellowship of the Linnæan Society, his natural love of flowers, and his acquired knowledge of horticulture,

* Garnier's Bay is on south side of Barrow Strait, and westward of Baffin Bay, Lat. 74, Long. 95. Discovered on the first N.W. Passage Voyage by Captain Parry, 29th Augu t, 1820.

caused him, when he settled at Bishopstoke, to devote himself to the acquisition and collection of all the most novel and rare specimens of plants and flowers from every part of the world.

Finding the Rectory garden at Bishopstoke somewhat small and circumscribed, and the natural formation of the adjacent land, with its sheltered S.E. aspect, favourable for horticulture, he determined to add largely to the Rectory grounds. On the eastern side of the old garden lay a turnip field, in the centre of which grew a very fine specimen of the British oak, and on the southern side, but at a lower level, lay a large meadow. Both these lands he soon acquired by purchase, and added them to the Rectory grounds. From this time forth Mr. Garnier devoted himself to the laying out, planning, and planting of a garden, which in time became a rival of Chiswick and the delight of all lovers of horticulture.

A well-planned terrace bounded the garden on its northern side; it was sheltered by a long high wall, entirely covered with the choicest of climbing plants, which divided the large and excellently designed kitchen garden from the flower garden and arboretum.

At one end of this terrace was a roomy, rustic summer-house, and at the other stood a handsome conservatory for exotics.

This beautiful terrace, though facing south, was so sheltered from the sun by cleverly planted shade trees, that even on the hottest days in summer it was most frequented by those who sought quiet contemplation amid a scene of the most gorgeous flowering plants and shrubs. The standard and other magnolias of every known kind seemed to revel in the rich soil of this Hampshire garden, and when in bloom, the exquisite perfume of their gigantic blossoms, mingled with that of Damask roses, jessamine, and white lilies caused the fancy to wander to tropical climes. The camelias again, with some slight protection during winter, throve wonderfully at Bishopstoke, and that startling and beautiful shrub, the "Escalonia Floribunda," covered with live Admiral butterflies, in lieu of blossoms, was the wonder and admiration of all who beheld it. The "Cedrus Deodaria," of which there was a magnificent specimen, was at that date considered priceless. Another tree, then deemed quite unique,

THE RECTORY, BISHOPSTOKE.

THE TERRACE, BISHOPSTOKE.

was the "Pinus Pallula," from Mexico. Perhaps the finest specimen of all was the towering "Araucaria Imbricata," standing by itself, and without a dead leaf or a single sign of disease.

The rhododendrons, then considered most uncommon, having but lately been introduced from America, were grouped in masses with most excellent effects. The turf of this garden could only be compared to soft green velvet, so carefully was it tended, and the neatness which always prevailed in this gem of English gardens made it one of the show places of England.

In a secluded part of the grounds, a classic monument, erected to the memory of six of Mr. Garnier's children, was to be seen, with the words, "Not lost, but gone before," touchingly appealing to the noblest of human affections. Among other statues in the Rectory grounds, was one of a boy with a bird; another in memory of the eldest son, George, who was drowned off the Mauritius, consisted of an urn with seaweed, encircled by a snake with its tail in its mouth—the emblem of eternity—and surmounted by an anchor, symbolical of Hope. A third statue, erected to his wife in 1849, represented a figure of Charity, helping the cripple and the child. This Bishopstoke garden, some thirty-five years later, was, as has before been mentioned, deemed to be the rival of Chiswick, and in 1851, when H.R.H. Prince Consort paid a visit to Mr. Garnier, and all the rare specimens had become acclimatized and thoroughly established, it was considered to be at the very acme of its excellence.

To describe the whole of the wonders and beauties of this modern garden of Eden, would take up too much space; but the exquisite flowers, the winding walks, the fresh surprises at every turn, the magnificent oak-tree (which had become so dwarfed and overwhelmed by the gigantic specimens of pines and other trees from American forests, that it had to be cut down), and all its other wonders, will ever remain in the memory of those who, in their youth, had the privilege of spending a certain portion of every summer at the Rectory of Bishopstoke.

The forest trees, planted ninety years ago, and more especially the larger pines from North and South America, which throve in the deep soil, and grew beyond all expectations on the south-eastern slope of that Hampshire Hill, have entirely overwhelmed

by their magnitude what was originally the Bishopstoke flower garden, laid out, planned, and planted by Mr. Garnier in the first decade of this century. Now, in 1900, it is but a fine arboretum.

About 1811 Mr. Garnier, when on a round of visits to his relations in Norfolk, stayed with his aunt, Lady Albemarle, at Quidenham, and with his uncle, Combe Miller, Dean of Chichester, at Eccles Hall, near Attleborough. The Dean of Chichester was at this time Rector of Winfarthing-cum-Snetterton, Norfolk, as well as Rector of Eccles, and he was owner of the Hall and Parish of Eccles. It was through the marriage of the Dean of Chichester with Miss Anne Green (co-heiress with her sister), daughter of Rev. William Green, the former owner of the Eccles Estate and living, that he became the owner of these properties. A sincere and long affection existed between the Dean of Chichester and his nephew, Tom Garnier.

In the year 1812 the Dean and Chapter of Chichester conferred on Mr. Garnier the rich living of Aldingbourne, Sussex, which he resigned at the end of a twelvemonth for the living of North Waltham, Hants, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

In February, 1824, little Harry Keppel, who was on his way to join the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, paid a visit *en route* to his kinsman, Mr. William Garnier, Prebendary of Winchester. Lord Albemarle had committed his small son to his cousin William Garnier's care, by whom he was handed over to his brother Tom, and thus the latter had the pleasure of escorting to Portsmouth, and launching on his world's career, Admiral of the Fleet, the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., whose son, Captain Colin Keppel, C.B. (a chip of the old block), has so recently been distinguishing himself before Khartoum on the Nile.

Sir Harry Keppel relates that on that memorable drive, behind four of Mr. Garnier's fat greys, to Portsmouth, with his kinsman, Thomas Garnier, the latter exclaimed, "I did bring ye some pears, my boy, to eat on the journey, but I am afeared I've set on 'em." This turned out to be the case, but the old

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

ANNE MILLER.

(Wife of George, 3rd Earl of Albemarle,
Sister to Mrs. George Charles Garnier, of Rookesbury.)

Dean went on to say that in spite of this "the boy eat 'em all up!"

The following incidents in the life of Thomas Garnier must be given as described by the able pen of George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle, from whose famous book, "Fifty Years of My Life," the author now quotes:—

"In the year 1815 Lady de Clifford had a cook of the name of Durham, quite an artiste in her way, the same person to whom the Princess* alludes in one of her letters to my mother. The Prince of Wales, who occasionally honoured Lady de Clifford with his company at dinner, used to flatter grandmamma, by asking her how she could afford to keep a man cook.

"One day, however, at the hour of luncheon, things went ill; the Dowager's bell rang violently, the mutton chop was so ill-dressed and so well peppered as to be uneatable. On inquiry, it was discovered that the good old lady's royal charge* had acted as cook and her favourite grandson† as scullery maid.

"I have a living witness to this scene in the person of my kinsman, Thomas Garnier, who assures me through my sister, Lady Caroline Garnier, that I said, 'A pretty Queen you'll make!'"

The second incident is related as follows:—

"At a certain University ball, 'cousin Tom' wore a very smart coat with filigree steel buttons. He was a most vigorous dancer, for dancing was not the inanimate affair that it has since become. While engaged in one of the most intricate labyrinths of Sir Roger de Coverley, one of these buttons caught a ringlet of the daughter of Dr. Wharton, the famous Greek Professor, and the hair not being her own, my kinsman carried the whole head-gear away with him, through all the mazes of the dance, followed by the damsel in a state of fury at this 'Rape of the Lock.' He in the meantime was so absorbed in his favourite pastime as to have no conception of the mischief which his peccant button had caused."

In 1820 the Rev. Thomas Garnier was transferred to the rich living of Brightwell, Wallingford, Berkshire, which he resigned, in 1831, to Bishop Sumner, in exchange for a stall in Winchester Cathedral, while his elder brother, the Rev. William Garnier, retired from a similar position in the same year, having been a Canon of the Cathedral since the beginning of the century.

In 1840, on the death of Dr. Reynell, Dean of Winchester,

* H.R.H. Princess Charlotte.

† George Thomas Keppel, afterwards Earl of Albemarle.

the Rev. Thomas Garnier was elevated to the decanal dignity, on the nomination of Lord Melbourne, that Minister good-humouredly telling him, that it had been his intention to have made another appointment, but that he had found himself incapable of withstanding the universal testimony in favour of Dr. Garnier.

During the next twenty-five years Thomas Garnier, Dean of Winchester, ably supported by his wife, and after his wife's death by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry Garnier, kept more or less open house at the Deanery (during that part of the year when the Dean was in residence). The dinners, the concerts, at which Santley sang and Dr. S. S. Wesley played, and garden parties at which the Church, the County, and the Military were present, must still be remembered with pleasure by many living men and women.

The Dean would occasionally ride over to Twyford School, where his grandson was being educated, and where he would bowl left-handed "sneaks" all along the ground, as he had done years before at the Hambledon Club, on Broad Half-penny Down.

In 1852 the Dean of Winchester received a summons to dine and sleep at Osborne. Her Majesty was naturally very curious about the ancient City of Winchester, a seat of the ancient Britons, of the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, whose metropolis it was in long succession, and it fell to the Dean to give her Majesty all the information in his power about the ancient capital of England. A better informed authority her Majesty could not well have found, for the Dean's memory was proverbial, and his researches into the history of the old city most exhaustive. He had helped to entertain the members of the Archæological Society in 1845. The Dean informed her Majesty of the restoration of the great East Window of Winchester Cathedral then in progress, and her Majesty inquired which of her subjects had been entrusted with so delicate a task? The Dean replied that he had chosen the young artist who contributed to the Great Exhibition (1851) the beautiful painted window, "Shakespeare reading a play to Queen Elizabeth and her Court."

THOMAS GARNIER, Dean of Winchester.

Etched by] THE DEANERY, WINCHESTER, 1843. [*A. E. Garnier*, 1885.

Her Majesty said she was glad to hear it, for she remembered the window and had been much pleased with it: when the Winchester window was finished the Dean must let her know, as she would then pay the Cathedral a visit.

The grand new organ, bought and erected in 1854, was owing in a great measure to his efforts and liberality.

A life-long friendship existed between the Dean of Winchester and Lord and Lady Palmerston, and there is little doubt that the Premier was in the habit of consulting his old friend on all matters connected with the Church appointments in the gift of the Crown.

The Dean was now growing old, having arrived at his eightieth birthday, and he had serious thoughts of relinquishing his attendance at public meetings. The subjoined letter from his old friend, Lady Palmerston, speaks for itself:—

"Piccadilly,
"Wed., 27th February, 1856.

"My dear Dean,

"I am very glad to know that you are so well on your eightieth birthday, and I send you many happy returns of the day. If good wishes can prolong your life, I believe you will reach one hundred, as there is nobody who has so many affectionate and devoted friends as you have.

"Palmerston is glad to hear that his Bishop is approved. Some people will like him more and some less, but nobody can object to him. I have been confined several days with a very severe cold, but I am in hopes that it is getting better. The House of Lords behaved in a very wild and reckless way, but I am in hopes the business is in a train of arrangement, for the Tories were as much embarrassed with their success as we were with our minority. Palmerston keeps well, thank God, but he has a great deal of work just now, overlooking the Foreign Office at home and corresponding with Lord Clarendon at Paris, besides the House of Commons and all his ordinary business. Our last accounts from Paris are *very satisfactory*, and we hope to have a peace, and a good one, such as will satisfy the country. I don't know why you should avoid public speaking because of your age, when Lord Lyndhurst can, at the age of eighty-four, make such an excellent and brilliant speech, as he did last week in the House of Lords, an effort such as few young men could have accomplished in the same way.

"Believe me, my dear Dean,
"Yours ever sincerely,
(Signed) "E. Palmerston."

The Dean, owing to his bountiful charity, his public gifts to all the institutions of Winchester, his public support and private assistance to every undertaking that would tend to beautify the Cathedral or benefit the City of Winchester, began in his latter years to be known as "The good old Dean."

It was said of him at this period, that when men were debating in their own minds whether they should give £5 or £10 to this or that charity, the old Dean's name would appear the next morning in the public press with £100 following it.

The Dean of Winchester was a very staunch Whig, and threw himself unreservedly into politics. Those who can call to mind Lord Palmerston's Hampshire elections cannot fail to remember the Dean's strong and active support of his old friend's candidature.

He was always endeavouring, by planting trees and shrubs, to beautify the Close, and its present condition is entirely owing to his efforts.

In 1860 he found that he was the Father of the Linnæan Society, having been elected a member, on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, in 1798. It was optional with newly-elected Fellows either to pay down ten guineas or else £1 a year. He decided to pay £1 a year, thinking he would not live ten years (he was a very delicate young man), and he never thought again about the matter until sixty years had passed, when he began to think what a bad bargain he had made. He then made inquiries as to the amount of the annual subscription, and found that, at that time, it was three guineas, instead of £1, and that his name, to his great mortification, had appeared for nearly sixty years as a subscriber of only £1. He was so much "ashamed of his shabbiness," that he at once sent £20 to the Society, at the same time ordering a copy of the transactions, which came to an additional £30. This copy he eventually presented to the Young Men's Institute at Winchester in 1864.

In July, 1864, the Dean, who was growing both blind and deaf, came up to London to baptize his first great grandchild, Pelham Rawstorn Papillon (the eldest son of Emily Garnier by her marriage with Philip Oxenden Papillon, then M.P. for Colchester). The christening took place at the Church in

Norfolk Square. The clerk was much taken aback on being warmly pressed by the Dean to dine and sleep at the Deanery, Winchester, and to fix a Sunday to preach a sermon in the Cathedral. The clerk wore a white tie, and the Dean had taken him for the parson.

In 1866 he sold his Bishopstoke property to Alfred Barton, Esq., of Bishopstoke, who added the Dean's fine gardens to his own property. Thus the Rectory gardens resumed their original proportions of 1807.

He attended Keble's funeral in 1866. In 1867 the good old Dean's Jubilee was celebrated at Bishopstoke. He had been the beloved Rector of that Parish for sixty years, having been appointed to the living in 1807. It was a scene of great rejoicing, fifteen hundred people assembling together in the beautiful grounds to do him honour. He resigned the living two years later.

The Dean was now in his ninety-second year, but he was determined once more to accomplish the feat of mounting to the summit of St. Catherine's Hill, at Winchester. This he duly accomplished, unassisted, in the excellent time of seven minutes.

In 1868 he signified that he would cease his public ministry, and the Queen granted him dispensation from attendance at the Cathedral, in consequence of his great age.

An acorn from an old oak, still existing at Catsfield, Sussex, and which is known from historical documents to have been in a flourishing condition in the time of William the Conqueror, was given to the Dean by the Rev. Burrell Hayley, Rector of Catsfield, near Battle, Sussex, in the autumn of 1866. From this acorn a sturdy little oak was raised, and, in 1868, it was planted in the Deanery Garden, in the presence of Viscount Anson and the Hon. Arnold Keppel (now respectively Earl of Lichfield and Earl of Albemarle), by the Dean. He addressed with the vigour of twenty-nine, rather than ninety-two, those who had witnessed the ceremony, expressing the hope that some future Dean might walk beneath its shade. A stone, commemorative of the occasion, was erected with the following inscription :—

Hanc Quercum
Glande arboris filiâ nobilis editam
quod
Guliemo primo adhuc regnante
Apud Catisfield in comitatu Sussex
florebat
Vicesimo secundo die Octobris
MDCCCLXVII.
Hornotinam sevit
Thomas Garnier D.C.L. ; Soc. Lin.,
Decanus.
Anno nonaginta et unum natus
Umbrâ fruantur posteri.

In the year 1869 he resigned the living of Bishopstoke, after the long ministry of sixty-two years, and received a most pathetic farewell from his broken-hearted parishioners. The good old Dean, now full of years, was contented to lead a life of almsgiving and of deeds of charity. His purse would be filled in the morning only to be found empty in the evening.

As far back as 1852 the Mayor of Winchester, Mr. Barrow Simons, was obliged to call on the Dean and request him to try and prevent so many poor people following him, even in and out of the Cathedral every day.

There must be still living in Winchester some who can remember that old bent figure, bowed down with ninety-four years, walking up the High Street, followed by applicants for relief, none of whom, deserving or undeserving, went away empty handed.

It was about this time that he paid his last visit to London. He had occasion to enter the shop of Mr. André, the famous hatter, in Bond Street. A new assistant, who did not know the Dean, was causing the latter some little annoyance, but at that moment Mr. André himself entered, saying, "We should, indeed, know you, sir, having had the honour of making your hats for the last seventy years."

Archdeacon Jacob relates how he first became acquainted with the Dean of Winchester, in 1828. The Archdeacon was getting into Bishop Sumner's carriage, when he felt someone grasp his arm, and a gentleman asked him whether he was any

relation to his tutor, named Jacob, at Worcester College, Oxford. The Archdeacon replied that Mr. Jacob was his uncle. The Dean of Winchester (though not Dean then) said, "It was your uncle that gave me my first love of flowers."

The good old Dean would never say a word against anybody.

On one occasion the bad temper of a mutual acquaintance was touched upon in conversation, the Dean at once replied, "His heart is all right, it is his liver that is at fault."

In 1869 the old Dean entertained Bishop Wilberforce, on the occasion of his enthronisation.

When the Dean was over seventy years of age, he proposed one winter to two officers, then quartered at Winchester, and who were dining at the Deanery, that they should ride out with him the following day and have luncheon at the Rectory at Bishopstoke, distant some seven miles. The Dean always rode with very long stirrups and a very loose rein. The officers accepted, but not with any great alacrity, fancying it would be a long and cold ride with so aged a gentleman. The next day they joined the Dean at the Deanery, and the party set off, the officers wearing their great coats. No sooner had they got clear of the precincts, than the Dean set off at such a good pace, keeping his horse at a strong hand gallop the whole of the distance to Bishopstoke, that the two officers soon found that their ride had made them much warmer than they had expected, and were heartily glad of an opportunity to remove their overcoats.

Mr. Joseph Martineau, of Basing Park, Hants, was the Dean of Winchester's brother-in-law—the former having married Caroline Parry, a sister of Mrs. Garnier. "Uncle Joe" to the end of his life was a keen sportsman. He would shoot at everything he saw. On one occasion when there was rabbit shooting at Basing Park, one of the guns got nervous, and kept his eye on "Uncle Joe." However, he was soon put at his ease on Mr. Martineau's loader sidling up, and in a loud aside behind his hand, saying, "You needn't mind he. I doesn't put no shot in."

Aunts "Gatty" and "Matty,"* two of Mrs. Garnier's sisters, lived together near Basing Park.

* Miss Gertrude and Miss Matilda Parry.

During the Dean's long residence in Winchester, he was ever full of gratitude to her Majesty for the many kindnesses received at her hands. The skye terrier that followed him was sure to have come from the royal kennels, and when in the course of nature that dog died, another from the same giver replaced it.

In 1872 the old Dean's failing powers, in his ninety-seventh year, necessitated his retirement from the Deanery of Winchester, and though some of the negociations and inquiries were made by members of his family, he signed his resignation with his own hand. The Dean and Canons' Resignation Bill, having recently been passed, facilitated this action, and the old Dean was moved to No. 4, Dome Alley, in The Close, Winchester, to end his days under the devoted and tender care of his only surviving child and daughter, Mrs. Charles Pilkington, widow of the late Canon Charles Pilkington, of Chichester.

The Cathedral clergy frequently came to see this most lovable old man, now obliged to keep his bed. He, though failing somewhat, was always glad to see his old friends. On one occasion Archdeacon Jacob, who had been sitting and conversing with the old Dean for some little time, fancied the Dean was wandering, so he stooped down and asked him, "Do you know me, Mr. Dean?" then slowly, in his strong sonorous voice, the old Dean replied, "The voice is the voice of Jacob."

In 1873, on the 29th June, at five o'clock in the morning, the muffled bells of the Cathedral announced to the inhabitants of the City of Winchester that their "good old Dean" had at last gone to his rest, in his ninety-eighth year.

His funeral took place at Bishopstoke, a previous service having been held in the Cathedral at Winchester. The universal signs of real sorrow, both in the Cathedral City and along the road on the way to Bishopstoke, proved clearly how profoundly he was respected, and how warmly he was loved, by every class of society.

The magnificent oak screen in the Cathedral of Winchester, which was dedicated to his memory and to that of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, conjointly, and the cost of which was subscribed by the inhabitants of the entire county of Hampshire, bears testimony to the universal esteem in which this

HENRY GARNIER, 4TH MADRAS CAVALRY.

good old man was held, and it will be a long time before the name of "Garnier" is forgotten in the City of Winchester and the County of Hampshire.

THE
DEAN OF WINCHESTER'S EIGHT CHILDREN.

9th Generation.

GEORGE GARNIER, the eldest, was born 19th March, 1807, and was drowned off the Mauritius, 23rd February, 1824, aged sixteen. He was a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and his ship, H.M.S. "Delight," was one of the "Coffin Brigs" of that period, so called from their proverbial unsuitability for service. Shortly after this ill-fated vessel left the Mauritius, a hurricane arose, in which it is supposed she foundered, as neither she nor her crew were ever heard of afterwards. George Garnier's dirk, left behind at Cape Town when he sailed on his last voyage, was carefully preserved at the Rectory of Bishopstoke.

HENRY GARNIER, the third son, was born 25th April, 1811, and died 6th August, 1838. He was a distinguished young officer in the 4th Madras Cavalry, a regiment noted for the dash and fire of its Arab horses. He commanded the body-guard of H. E., the Governor of Madras. He fell a victim, at the early age of twenty-seven, to the climate of India. In 1835 he married Catherine, the daughter of Colonel Maclean, Political Resident at Travancore. She died at Eastbourne, 14th June, 1887, leaving an only child, Flora Garnier, who died suddenly, after three days' illness, on 25th June, 1900, at Montreux, Switzerland. Flora Garnier married, in 1866, Captain Robert Norton Cartwright, 51st Light Infantry, of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk. Of the two sons and two daughters of this marriage, the eldest, Garnier Norton Cartwright, born 7th May, 1868, is a Captain in the Royal Artillery. Henry Robert, the second son, born 12th

November, 1869, is now in Africa. The two daughters are Ethel Flora and Mildred Katherine.

JOHN GARNIER, the youngest son of the Dean of Winchester, was born 26th April, 1813, and died 26th March, 1838, aged twenty-four. He was educated at Winchester, 1825-30, and from there proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, 1831-34, in which latter year he took his B.A. He was an excellent cricketer, and was distinguished for his wicket-keeping. The annual cricket match between Oxford and her sister University of Cambridge had not then commenced, but John Garnier and his elder brother, Thomas, represented the University of Oxford in the annual match of Oxford University against the M.C.C., at Oxford, in May, and the return match, at Lord's, in July, 1832. Both of these brothers also represented the County of Hants in the annual matches up to 1835. He was elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1835, which Fellowship he held up to his death, in 1838. "He lived to win, by his endearing virtues, the affections of the congregation of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, during a ministry of only three months, a ministry that was brought to an untimely end by the unflinching way in which its duties were discharged." The following notice of his death appeared in the Oxford paper, 30th March, 1838:—

"Died, on Monday, March 26th, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, the Rev. John Garnier, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, and youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral and Rector of Bishopstoke, Hants. The disease which terminated the life of this amiable young man and devoted servant of Christ, was the small-pox, caught in the exercise of his ministerial duty, by baptizing a sick child. The event will be long and deeply lamented, not only by his sorrowing family and friends, but by the inhabitants of the different parishes in which he had discharged his sacred functions, though but for a short time, yet with such exemplary zeal and fidelity, as to engage the affections and reverence of his people to an extraordinary degree. Impressed with these feelings, the parishioners of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, where he had been curate scarcely three months, having preached his introductory sermon on the last day of 1837, have requested that his mortal remains may be permitted to rest in their churchyard, near the spot where he so earnestly laboured to inculcate the faith by which 'he being dead, yet speaketh.'"

A tablet was erected to his memory in St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford.

Of the four daughters of the Dean of Winchester, three passed away at an early age, and were buried in the Garnier vault at Bishopstoke, where a tablet is erected to the memory of

Emily Garnier,	Harriet Garnier,	Louisa Garnier,
b. April 28, 1821,	b. Jan. 5, 1817,	b. Aug. 21, 1818,
d. March 29, 1835.	d. Aug. 18, 1818.	d. April 4, 1820.

9th Generation.

His eldest daughter, MARIA GARNIER, was born 17th February, 1806. She married, in September, 1836, the Rev. Charles Pilkington, Fellow of New College, Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, and Canon of Chichester. Her son, Charles Henry, born 3rd December, 1837, was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He eventually became Rector of Upper Heyford, Banbury, Oxfordshire, where he died, after a short illness, in the prime of life, on 22nd March, 1900. He was famous for his general knowledge and reading on all subjects. His vigorous and active mind may be said to have "teemed with knowledge," as was also said of his great-grandfather, the Rev. Joshua Parry. He married Anne, daughter of Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D., Canon of Durham.

Caroline Maria, the only daughter of Maria Garnier and Charles Pilkington, married, 4th November, 1875, the Rev. John T. Hallett, Rector of Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwick.

Mrs. Pilkington, who devoted herself to her aged father, the old Dean of Winchester, during the last three years of his life, only survived him two years, dying at Winchester, 23rd April, 1875. No aunt was more beloved than "Aunt Min" among those nephews and nieces who still look back with the most pleasant recollections to the days of their childhood spent at Stockton Rectory. The sweet, gentle, clever face is before the writer now. Mrs. Pilkington was not a great talker, but a most sympathetic listener, and what is more, she had a keen appreciation of a joke. Perhaps her most absorbing interests were the schools she founded at Stockton, and in which she taught and took pleasure to nearly the end of her life. Her power and love

of teaching were extraordinary, and the village girls who received their education at Stockton were often enabled to obtain situations far above those generally sought for by girls taught in village schools. Among her many talents was the power of delineating character from handwriting, and many wonderful stories are told of that power. On one occasion a strange handwriting was submitted to her for delineation. After a short examination, she said, "This writer takes mercury." Though nobody had ever heard of the writer before, subsequent inquiries proved "Aunt Min" to be absolutely correct. She would never give the reasons for her verdict when divining a character from handwriting, but she was rarely found to be mistaken.

THOMAS GARNIER, Dean of Lincoln.

9th Generation.

THOMAS GARNIER was the second and only surviving son of Thomas Garnier, Dean of Winchester. He was born at Bishopstoke on the 15th April, 1809, and was educated at Twyford School, near Winchester, under the Rev. J. G. Bedford, 1820-22. From Twyford he went to Winchester, where he remained until 1826 under Dr. Williams, afterwards Warden of New College, Oxford.

Dr. Williams, in a letter written many years afterwards, speaks of his old pupil's "genuine piety and devoted labour in the service of Christ." "I do not arrogate," he continues, "any part of the praise that is due to those qualities ; but it is a satisfaction to me to think, that a character, formed by excellent home instruction, did continue its course of improvement under my care."

Of the character he bore at school, we have the following testimony from one well qualified to judge on such a matter :—

"I can truly say amongst his many admirers there is none more sincere in the value set upon him and his character than myself. I can remember him from the time I was eight years old and followed him to Twyford, to Commoners, and to Oxford, and he was always my 'beau ideal' of a boy and of a man. I can recollect my joy at Winchester on being selected as his fag: because he was known to be the very best of masters, and one scene in which he appeared as a peace-maker, though himself so athletic, I shall never forget."

Following in his father's steps, he entered at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1826. The Worcester College of those days was what Christ Church is now, and on a hunting morning thirty to forty men in pink would quit its precincts for the neighbouring meets.

In the autumn of 1828 Tom Garnier accompanied his uncle,

Captain Parry, R.N., the Arctic navigator, on a short expedition on the continent. He writes of the* "interest which Parry's presence everywhere excited, and the eager rush at points where it was known he was to appear, to catch even a passing glimpse of the English Arctic navigator. At Paris he was anxiously sought out by all the distinguished men who happened to be there, and he regretted much that the shortness of his stay rendered it impossible to avail himself of more of the flattering invitations he received. One evening was spent with the venerable Cuvier, at whose table he found himself surrounded by a brilliant circle, chiefly composed of members of the Royal Institute of France. The mention of his name alone was sufficient to secure for us ready admission to every building of interest, whether fortress, palace, or museum. Public officials seemed to vie with one another in showing him respect, and in no instance was his travelling luggage examined, or even opened, on the various frontiers. During the homeward passage from Rotterdam, his vigilance and skill were called into requisition, and proved, without doubt, the means of saving the steamer and all on board. The night was so dark and tempestuous that many of the passengers refused to go below, until it was known that Captain Parry had resolved to remain on deck; and well was it for us that he did so. His practised eye soon discovered that the Captain had mistaken the light on the Goodwin Sands for that of the North Foreland lighthouse, so that the ship was rapidly hurrying towards those terrible shoals, and it required no little firmness on his part to induce him to alter her course."

Tom Garnier was remarkable for his histrionic power. The late Mr. Samuel Whitbread, of Southill, Bedfordshire (who afterwards married Lady Caroline Garnier's sister, Lady Mary Stephenson), was wont to declare "that by Tom Garnier's entry into the Church the Stage had lost a great actor."

When an undergraduate at Oxford, he paid a visit to his uncle, Captain Parry, at Penbeg, Sir John Stanley's place in Wales.† A lady, remarkable for her eccentricity, had lately

* "Memoirs of Sir W. E. Parry," page 233.

† Captain Parry, afterwards Sir W. E. Parry, married, in 1827, Isabella Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir John Stanley, afterwards Lord Stanley of Alderley.

THOMAS GARNIER, JUNR.

ÆTAT 17, 1826.

settled in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Parry had called on her, and finding her out, was daily awaiting the return call. The time came for Tom Garnier's return to Oxford, he bade his aunt farewell, and departed to catch the coach. That afternoon the new neighbour arrived in a carriage, and on sending in her card was at once admitted. Mrs. Parry had never seen her, and was much startled at her great height and angular form. However, on entering into conversation, she found her new neighbour to be a charming and highly-cultivated lady. After a long and entertaining conversation of over half an hour's duration, the tall lady rose and bid Mrs. Parry a most dignified farewell. Before, however, she reached the door of the drawing-room, she turned round, and gathering up her petticoats, made a circuit of the room, leaping every article of furniture in succession, including the large central table. It was, of course, Tom Garnier, the Oxonian, whose pretended exit *en route* for Alma Mater was merely a feint.

Mrs. Parry was so struck by her nephew Tom's excellent acting, that she persuaded him to act the part of a gipsy fortune-teller in the woods behind the house. All her guests had their fortunes told, and no one discovered the personality of the black ringletted Sybil.

In 1830 Tom Garnier was elected to the only vacant Fellowship at All Souls' College, Oxford, out of a large number of distinguished candidates, thus again following in the footsteps of his father. In the year of his death, 1863, it was perhaps one of the greatest satisfactions he had ever experienced, when the news was brought to his bedside that his son Tom had just been elected a Fellow of All Souls—an unbroken succession of three generations in one family.

The writer of these chronicles must now refer the reader to Bishop Charles Wordsworth's "Annals of My Life." On page 58 one reads :—

"No. 4. Garnier, Worcester boat, splendid oar."

On page 59 one reads :—

"Garnier had been stroke of the University boat."

On page 60 one reads :—

"The mention of that trophy (the guernsey in which I had rowed the first Inter-University Boat Race) reminds me that Tom Garnier (No. 4), afterwards Dean of Lincoln, and I, who had been appointed to decide the uniform to be worn by our crew, chose the Christ Church guernsey as our pattern (four of the crew being Christ Church men), only with a broader and darker blue, instead of black stripe. Hence the origin of the 'Dark Blues.'"

Thus, in 1829, Tom Garnier rowed No. 4 in the first Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race at Henley, and Oxford won somewhat easily on that occasion. According to the *Sporting Magazine* of July, 1830, the Cantabs were dressed in white, with pink handkerchiefs, their boat being of that colour.

The following is a more recent quotation :—

"Forty-two years after the first Inter-'Varsity Boat Race of 1829, Tom Garnier's fifth son, Edward Southwell Garnier, ran a dead heat for Oxford in the Inter-'Varsity Hurdles in $16\frac{3}{5}$ secs. This was in 1871. The following year he won the race for the 'Dark Blues' in $16\frac{4}{5}$ secs. He played for the Dark Blues in the Inter-'Varsity Cricket Matches of 1873, as well as represented his University in the Hammer Throwing Contest, and he won the Amateur Championship Hurdle race in 1874.

"Twenty-five years later again, Edward Southwell Garnier's eldest son, Edward Thomas Garnier, won the Inter-'Varsity Hurdle race for the *Dark Blues* in $16\frac{3}{4}$ secs. : and he also won this race for Oxford in the two following years, 1897 and 1898, thus establishing a record. Another son of Tom Garnier's, viz., Thomas Parry Garnier, played for the *Dark Blues v.* Cambridge for ~~four~~ years, from 1861 to 1864. In addition to the above, John Carpenter Garnier, a cousin, played for Oxford *v.* Cambridge in the Cricket Match of 1858.

"Thus three generations of Garniers have done well for the *Dark Blue* colours, selected by Tom Garnier and Charles Wordsworth in 1829."

Tom Garnier, of Worcester, and his brother, John Garnier, of Exeter, both played for Oxford University *v.* Marylebone C.C. in the match played at Oxford on the 21st May, 1832, and in the return match at Lord's, in July of the same year. In these days the annual cricket match between the rival Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was not a regular fixture.

At the Wykehamist dinner of 1880, the Bishop of St. Andrews said :—

"I would ask you to imagine what would have been the condition of our country now—what would have been its rank in the scale of nations as a Divine instrument of progress and civilisation throughout the world—if, ever since the days of William of Wykeham, the same prominence had been given to athletic sports and exercises which we have seen given to them in recent years. For myself I need scarcely say that I am a staunch advocate of such exercises as an indispensable element in all good education. And it is because I value them so highly, that I would wish to utter a warning against their abuse. Perhaps, too, as coming from me the warning may carry greater weight, or, at least, may be more readily excused. For no one, I think, can have enjoyed a wider or more pleasurable experience of athletic sports, both at school and college—and, I may add, no one can have derived from them greater or more lasting advantages—than I have done. May I mention some particulars of my experience? When the annual cricket match between Harrow and Eton was first permanently set on foot, in 1822, I was in the eleven of that year, and also of '23, '24, and '25. Also in 1825 I played in the first match between Harrow and Winchester, being then Captain of the Harrow Eleven. Also in Oxford against Cambridge, I played as one of the Oxford Eleven in the first two matches, viz., in 1827 at Lord's, and in 1829 at Oxford: and we won in both. Moreover, I took the principal part in getting up the first Inter-University Boat Race in 1829; and was one of the Oxford Eight, pulling four, with a good Wykehamist before me pulling six—Tom Garnier,* son of the late Dean of Winchester, and himself afterwards Dean of Lincoln. In that year (1829) the Cricket Match and the Boat Race were both in the same week—the former on Friday, at Oxford, and the latter on Wednesday, at Henley—and in both we were victorious. This last experience, I suppose, must be quite unique."†

Of Tom Garnier's cricket records we have the following, viz. :—

Oxford *v.* M.C.C., at Oxford, May 21st and 22nd ...	1832
Oxford *v.* M.C.C., at Lord's, July	1832
M.C.C. *v.* Clarence Club, at Lord's, June 8th ...	1835
M.C.C. *v.* Household Brigade, at Lord's, July 29th ...	1835
M.C.C. *v.* Wanstead, at Lord's, July 2nd ...	1835
Hants *v.* Wilts, at Stonehenge, Aug. 21st ...	1835

The last of which, though imperfect, is given on next page.

* Tom Garnier pulled first of all No. 4 and then stroke during the training for the race, and subsequently No. 6 in the actual race itself, in 1829.—Author.

† "The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dumblane, 1853-1892." A Memoir. By John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. With Portraits. Longmans, Green, and Co. 1899.

WILTSHIRE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sir F. Bathurst b Gifford	0	hit wicket	4
Mr. Eyre not out	0	st J. Garnier	1
Mr. Protheroe st J. Garnier	1	b Gifford	0
Mr. Bracher b Gifford	0	b Lowth	0
Mr. Layden c Gifford	1	b Lowth	2
Mr. Baker b Lowth	1	b Lowth	3
Mr. Glenil b Gifford	0	c Payne	6
Mr. Sampson b Gifford	0	st J. Garnier	5
Mr. Bower b Gifford	3	b Lowth	0
Barker Mills b Lowth	9	b Gifford	9
J. H. Campbell run out	0	not out	1
Byes	1		5
N. Balls	0		1
Wides	1		1
	17		38

HAMPSHIRE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.
T. Chamberlayne, Esq. b Protheroe	0	
G. Onslow, Esq. b Sir F. Bathurst	21	
T. Garnier, Esq. c Protheroe	59	
J. Garnier, Esq. lbw	5	
T. Gifford, Esq. c Protheroe	0	
Digby not out	0	
Smith b Sir F. Bathurst	0	
Lowth b Protheroe	38	
Greenwood b Bower	3	
Hussey b Protheroe	0	
R. Payne b Bower	13	
Byes	2	
N. Balls	2	
Wides	0	
	143	

By his contemporaries, Tom Garnier was remembered for that winning manner displayed to all alike, which was one source of the great popularity which attended him through life. There were some living a few years ago who were able, as Fellows of

All Souls, to recall him, whom they used familiarly to style their "Show Fellow."

In all manly and ennobling sports he took a leading and distinguished part, thereby, in those early days, giving indications of a great feature which characterized his after life—"that whatsoever his hand found to do, he did it with all his might." But all the pursuits he laid aside for ever, two years after he had taken orders, and gave henceforth an undivided attention to the great cause in which he had enlisted.

He took his degree of B.A. in 1830, B.C.L. in 1833, being ordained Deacon in the same year, and, in 1834, Priest, by Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford.

On May 23rd, 1835, he married, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, his second cousin, Lady Caroline Elisabeth Keppel, youngest daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, by his wife, the Hon. Elisabeth Southwell, daughter of Edward Southwell, seventeenth Baron de Clifford, and in the same year he was appointed by his College to the living of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, having previously held the perpetual Curacy of Old Alresford, in Hampshire. While in charge of Lewknor, among other efforts for the moral and spiritual benefit of the poor, he set on foot parochial schools principally at his own expense.

In 1840 he was presented to the Rectory of Longford, Derbyshire, by the late Earl of Leicester, and here he effected the restoration of the beautiful parish Church, and the erection and endowment of an additional Church and Parsonage, as well as the enlargement and improved organization of the foundation schools.

It was a source of great happiness to the two sisters, Lady Leicester and Lady Caroline Garnier, to be thus again thrown together at Longford, but the affectionate intercourse that existed between the Hall and the Rectory for over two years, came to an abrupt conclusion by the unexpected death of the Countess of Leicester, in 1842, to the inexpressible grief of her younger sister, Lady Caroline. It was in these early Longford days that a lifelong affection commenced between Lady Caroline and her dear friend and neighbour, Lady Waterpark. Their young families

being about the same age, and Doveridge Hall being adjacent to Longford, the Cavendishes and the Garniers naturally often met. Thus the recollections of these early Derbyshire days is ever full of pleasant memories to the surviving members of both families.

But this happy time was not to last. The climate of Derbyshire failing to suit either Mr. Garnier or his family, he decided to resign the living of Longford in 1847, and seek a ministry in London.

He was at once elected by the Trustees to the post of Minister to the Lock Hospital Chapel, in connection with which he promoted the establishment of schools, and threw himself thoroughly into the task of advancing the interests of this important Charity.

In July, 1849, the following letter was placed in his hands by his father, the Dean of Winchester :—

"House of Commons,
"July 23rd, 1849.

"My dear Dean,

"I heard from Martineau some time ago that your son had been obliged to give up his living in Derbyshire, owing to the climate not suiting him or his family, and that he was desirous of obtaining Preferment in London. I have also heard all the good he has done at the Lock Hospital, and that the Governors of the Charity are most anxious to retain his services. It gives me therefore great pleasure to be able to offer him the Chaplaincy of the House of Commons, which will only entail on him a small amount of daily duty, and not in any way interfere with his ministrations at the Lock. Will you do me the favour to convey this offer to him, and, believe me, that I make it with the greater satisfaction because he is the son of so good a friend.

"Ever, my dear Dean,
"Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) "C. S. Lefevre."

Thus was he nominated by the Speaker, the Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw-Lefevre, to the Chaplaincy of the House of Commons. He entered on his duties at the commencement of the Session of 1849; and he held the Chaplaincy until the close of the Session of 1857.

On his retirement in 1850, from the Chaplaincy of the Lock Hospital, the Board of Directors unanimously adopted the following resolution proposed by Lord Castlereagh :—

"That this Board received with sincere regret the announcement of the retirement of the Rev. Thomas Garnier from the sacred office, which by the blessing of Divine Providence, he has filled with so much advantage to the temporal and spiritual interests of this Charity.

"That we desire to express to Mr. Garnier, our deep sense of the services he has rendered, and our earnest desire that whatsoever may be the sphere of his future exertions, he may long be spared to continue the promotion and exercise of every good work."

In 1850, he was presented by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, to the District Rectory of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, Dean of Bristol. In this responsible position he carried out various important schemes for the sanitary, moral and religious benefits of the large population, including the removal of a court of revolting notoriety, the establishment of a Penitentiary, and the erection of large schools for the district, capable of receiving one thousand children, at a cost of £6,000. In all his ten years' ministry in the parish, £35,000 was subscribed to useful and charitable objects in answer to his appeals.

The following is the letter received by Rev. Thomas Garnier from Lord John Russell (the Prime Minister), offering him the living of Trinity Church, Marylebone :—

"Downing Street,
"May 27th, 1850.

"Sir,

"The Rectory of Trinity Church, Marylebone, having become vacant by the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, I shall be glad to recommend you to the Queen, as his successor. The charge is a very important one, but I have heard your merits so highly spoken of, that I feel confident of your able performance of its duties.

"I have the honour to be
"Yr. most obed. Servt.,
(Signed) "J. Russell."

In 1854, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, on his earnest entreaty to Lord Palmerston, the Home Secretary, effected the release, after many years' confinement in Bedlam, of the murderess, Eliza Clarke, who was convicted of the murder of her children, in a fit of excitement, caused by the ill-treatment of her husband.

We quote here an extract from the *Times*, Nov. 1st, 1854, giving an account of a speech by Mr. Garnier at the Patriotic Fund Meeting at Marylebone, during the time of the Crimean War.

"The Rev. Thomas Garnier, Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in speaking on the motion, said, whatever might be advanced with reference to the deplorable evils of war, it was not the greatest evil that could befall mankind. The rights of man, the liberty of conscience, social freedom, the defence of the weak and oppressed, against the grasp of the ambitious and the iron rule of the tyrannical, were blessings which were not dearly purchased even at the expense of a sanguinary and protracted war, and they were the blessings for which we were now contending. He therefore thought that they were in duty bound to give all the consideration and support in their power to the families of those brave defenders who had already fallen, and who might hereafter fall, in the prosecution of this most just and righteous contest. [Hear, hear.] He might take that opportunity of stating, that he claimed as a parishioner and friend, the admirable lady* who had just gone forth to act as an hospital nurse to our sick and wounded soldiers in the East; and knowing as he did the gentle spirit, the refined and elevated mind, the love of intellectual pursuits and the not overstrong physical constitution of that excellent lady, he looked on the step as an act of the most devoted Christian heroism." [Loud cheers.]

In March, 1858, a few days previous to his resignation, Lord Palmerston intimated to the friends of Mr. Garnier, that he had appointed him to the Canonry of Canterbury, about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Stanley. Mr. Stanley had accepted the vacant Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. Dr. Bull, the late Canon, having died on February 21st, 1858. Lord Derby, who succeeded Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister, did not confirm Lord Palmerston's appointment, but nominated the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre to the vacant Canonry. It was naturally a disappointment to Mr. Garnier, but it gave rise to many kind expressions of sympathy, as the following letters will show :—

(1) *Lady Palmerston to the Dean of Winchester.*

"Piccadilly,
"25th Feb., 1858.

"My dear Dean,

"Lord Palmerston fully intended to appoint Mr. Garnier to the Canonry of Canterbury and he has been trying to ascertain if he has not still the

* Miss Florence Nightingale.

At a dinner given by the Misses Waldegrave, in Park Square, Regent's Park, during the fifties, Mr. and Lady Caroline Garnier were present. Among the guests was the Marchioness of Blandford, who subsequently became Duchess of Marlborough.* This was in the days of crinoline. Lady Blandford was conversing with Mr. Garnier on the hearthrug, when her dress suddenly caught fire, and she was in an instant enveloped in flames. Had it not been for the prompt action on the part of Mr. Garnier, who at once threw her on the floor and wrapped her up in the hearthrug, thereby immediately extinguishing the flames, Lady Blandford would have quickly perished.

* The wife of the seventh Duke of Marlborough.

right to do so, but the unfortunate delay of Mr. Stanley's resignation takes away from Lord Palmerston the power of making an appointment, which would be so satisfactory to himself. However, I cannot but hope that when Lord Derby hears all the circumstances, he will be quite willing to fulfil Lord Palmerston's intentions and to do an act of justice to Mr. Garnier, who has such very strong claims. I hope and trust this may be so, for it would be hard indeed if this accidental circumstance deprived him of a preferment which he so well deserves.

"Believe me, my dear Dean,

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "E. PALMERSTON."

(2) *Lord Palmerston to Lord Eversley.*

"Downing Street,

"25th Feb., 1858.

"MY DEAR EVERSLEY,

"I should have felt great pleasure in appointing Mr. Garnier to the Canonry of Canterbury if it had become vacant so as to be at my disposal, but it is not so yet, and it will be for Lord Derby to appoint it. I should have considered Mr. Garnier as having a better claim to this Canonry than any other candidate in virtue of his long services as Chaplain to the House of Commons.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "PALMERSTON."

(3) *Lord Palmerston to the Rev. Thomas Garnier.*

"Piccadilly,

"29th March, 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to express my regret that Lord Derby has not determined to carry into effect my intentions in regard to the Canterbury Canonry.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "PALMERSTON.

"The Rev. Thos. Garnier."

Extract from the "Times," 30th March, 1858.

"We understand from good authority that some days previous to his resignation of the Seals of Office,* Lord Palmerston intimated to the friends of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, that he had nominated that gentleman to the Canonry of Canterbury, on the ground of his long services as Chaplain to the House of Commons, as well as from his general character, as the able and zealous pastor of a large metropolitan parish. It is now stated that the stall has been conferred

* The formal resignation of the late and the inauguration of the incoming Minister, took place at a Privy Council held on 26th February, 1858.

on a highly respectable clergyman, but it was hoped that as the death occasioning the vacancy had occurred before the present administration was formed, the intention of Lord Palmerston would have been carried out by Lord Derby *in justice* to Mr. Garnier, and the appointment made, which, we believe, would have been equally acceptable to the Church and the Country at large, and would have also been gratifying to the House of Commons."

In 1858, the social question was a burning one, and the following extract from the *Morning Post* sets forth Mr. Garnier's strong attempts to eradicate the evil :—

"THE SOCIAL QUESTION."

Extracts from the "Morning Post," March, 1858.

"Mr. Greenwell, the Vestry Clerk, read a report from the deputation appointed by the parish to confer with the metropolitan delegates at St. James', on the great Social question.

"The Rev. Thomas Garnier, Rector of Trinity District, as head of the deputation, moved the adoption of the report, and, in so doing, he requested to be allowed to make some explanation as he had been most seriously and unjustly assailed in the public prints, through an impression going abroad that he wished to treat the unfortunate creatures, whose case they were advocating, with harshness and cruelty. He denied giving his assent to the suggestion made by the Vestry Clerk of St. James' among other recommendations, to place brothels under such an act as the Gambling House Act, and so ignorant were the other members of the deputation, and even the Vestry Clerk of St. James' himself, denies that such a suggestion was contained in the recommendation, that it was denied upon their retiring from the presence of the Home Secretary, and its existence was unknown until a subsequent perusal of the suggestions. The suggestions were read over hurriedly, and thus this particular one, which was so obnoxious, passed unnoticed. He was bound to make some other remarks, as he had been charged with having a persecuting spirit against these women. Now, when he entered upon that painful subject, he fully expected all this, for he knew how deeply rooted was the evil, and that he had to deal with thousands and ten thousands of the upper classes who were implicated in it. He had received various letters, some not only couched in the most filthy terms, but even threatening his life. [Sensation.] The most hostile of these were evidently written by persons moving in a upper class of society, but those from the humbler class, he was gratified to find, thanked him for the proceedings he had taken. [Hear.] One person writing, asked him why he disturbed the rookery of brothels in Norton Street, said it was a necessary evil, but that he should permit it to remain within prescribed limits. But when he found the brothels increasing ten and twenty every year—when he heard of the disgusting crimes, the attempts to murder committed therein, the disgusting scenes witnessed at the windows, and when he found that the unfortunate children were brought over

from abroad and cooped up in these places for sale, for the purpose of prostitution, and the whole population of the district was becoming contaminated, it was surely high time to interfere and to do all in their power to abate the evil.

"In a letter in the *Times*, which he believed was written by a well-known novelist, signing himself 'One more Unfortunate,' whose aim was evidently to cast a softening veil over profligacy, the writer said, 'You turn these women away from their only calling, what will you do for them?' He (the speaker) would ask in reply, 'What have you done, what are you doing for these unfortunates? Are you not, by your language, encouraging them in their fatal courses, and acting as the real advocate of those wretched profligates you affect to reprobate.'

"He would, though most reluctantly, tell the ingenious writer what he himself was doing. He was striving to stem the increasing tide of pollution in this great City, and no fear of drawing upon himself the wrath of the rich and noble would deter him from the effort. But, more, he was engaged every day in endeavouring to raise the wretched creatures from their unfortunate position. An institution had been formed in his district, which had lately been enlarged, for the reception of penitents. He could say, that he had seen, what others had not, in this metropolis. During ten years he had taken in hand no less than eight hundred of these unfortunate women. He did not wish to speak of what he had done on ordinary occasions, but there were times when it was necessary to do so. He had seen all classes of unfortunates—both those who had moved in a rich circle and the poorest; he had spoken to those who had fallen from a respectable sphere—the clergyman's daughter and the tradesman's daughter, and also to those who had always been poor. He had talked to them, and attended them in sickness and at the death-bed. He had heard their tales of woe and misery, how they first fell, of the fiendish snares of the seducer, how degraded they felt themselves, and how, upon this, they wished to terminate their existence by suicide. And could it be said that he heard all this, and yet not felt for them, but rather was hostile to them? Surely he was moved towards them by feelings of the deepest sympathy; and those who charged him with being otherwise, would only have to wait until the day of Judgment, to see if his feelings were hostile to these poor creatures.

"The Rev. gentleman, who appeared deeply moved, resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

"The Rev. Professor Marks highly eulogised the humanity and philanthropy of the Rev. Mr. Garnier, and expressed his deep regret that his intentions had been so painfully misconstrued by the newspaper press."

The Rev. Thomas Garnier would sometimes take his young sons when the schoolroom report was favourable (which was a very rare occurrence) to the House of Commons, as a treat. After prayers were over they were taken into the House to hear the debates which they (at the ages of nine and eight) thought poor fun. They used to sit in the sergeant-at-arms' (Lord Charles Russell's) seat.

Mr. Garnier was staying at Folkestone with his family in 1856, when a sad accident occurred to a young man who was to be married in a few days. Being informed that a man had sunk when bathing from a machine in deep water, Mr. Garnier at once rushed to the scene of the catastrophe. He took off his boots to dive for the body, but was prevented by the fishermen present, who assured him that it was too late, as the body must have been carried away by the undercurrent, which set very strongly along that shore. The corpse was eventually recovered at a considerable distance from the place where the unfortunate man had sunk. A corked bottle was floated on the spot where he had disappeared, and to this was attached a line and lead, which naturally drifted with the undercurrent. The fishermen followed the course of the bottle with a drag-net, and thus recovered the body. Mr. Garnier was always of opinion that he could have saved the man's life if he had been summoned more promptly.

Mr. Freshfield, one summer, kindly lent his house at Betchworth to the Garniers. One day they all went to Betchworth Clump for a picnic. The eldest boy Johnny had not yet come home for his holidays, and he arrived at Betchworth during the absence of the family.

On returning from the picnic the family were surprised to see their brother standing on his head in the middle of the park, surrounded by a circle of amazed cows. He was armed to the teeth with javelins and spears which he had found on the wall of the entrance hall. He had just read in Capt. Mayne Reid that this was the way to attract wild game and was proving it.

In August, 1859, the Rev. Thomas Garnier was elevated by Lord Palmerston, to the Deanery of Ripon, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Erskine. No sooner was this known in his old parish of Trinity than it was spontaneously determined to mark, in some enduring way, their high appreciation of the services they were about to lose. On this occasion all classes, from the highest to the very lowest, came forward and contributed to testimonials of the value of upwards of 1,000 guineas. On one of them, a silver salver, was the following inscription :—

"Presented to the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., with an epergne or chandelabra (weighing together 480 ozs.) and a purse of 600 guineas, by the

members of the Congregation and other inhabitants of the District Rectory of Trinity, Marylebone, on his elevation to the Deanery of Ripon, as a mark of their affectionate regard and of the sense universally entertained of his unremitting care and attention to the spiritual welfare of all classes during his ten years' residence among them as Rector.

"21st Dec., 1859."

These and other testimonials from the school children, were presented by Mr. ~~Thomas~~ Hankey, M.P., at a densely crowded public meeting, together with the following address in a handsomely bound book, containing the names of the subscribers :—

"To the VERY REV. THOMAS GARNIER, B.C.L.,

"Dean of Ripon.

"The undersigned members of the Congregation of Trinity Church and other inhabitants of Trinity District, Marylebone, desire to offer to you their very sincere congratulations on your elevation to the Deanery of Ripon.

"The feeling of regret experienced on your retirement from the Parish is greatly mitigated by the hope that your new duties may be of a less anxious and of a less fatiguing character; and that your health being thereby recruited, you may long continue to be a valuable and useful member of the Church, to which they are all sincerely attached.

"They cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording their grateful sense of the important services that you have rendered to the district during your ministry among them: the formation of the new schools, the erection of the new school buildings, and the various charities which you have not only initiated, but which you have left in a most efficient state, have impressed the minds of all the inhabitants with feelings of respect and gratitude, which time will not easily efface.

"By your retirement, the poor will lose an affectionate and judicious adviser, and all classes will lose a warm friend.

"As a mark of these feelings, they request your acceptance of a memorial of silver plate, weighing 480 ozs., herewith presented, and a purse containing 600 guineas, the result of a subscription of all classes of the district and its vicinity, and they conclude this address with an earnest prayer, that the blessing of Almighty God may be extended to you, to Lady Caroline (whose absence will be universally lamented throughout the neighbourhood), and to every member of your family.

"Dec. 21st, 1859."

Though the Rev. Thomas Garnier, when Rector of Trinity, Marylebone, declared he belonged to no Church party, he was strongly identified with the Evangelical party of that time, he nevertheless, during the whole of his ten years' ministry, held a

Daily Service in his Church, as well as a Celebration of the Holy Sacrament every Sunday.

On the 11th March, 1860, the Dean of Ripon was selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury to preach the sermon of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. On the 14th March, 1860, the Dean of Ripon received the following letter from Lord Palmerston :—

"94, Piccadilly,
"14th March, 1860.

"My dear Sir,

"It has been suggested to me that it would be advantageous to you to be transferred to the vacant Deanery of Lincoln, inasmuch as there is a good house attached to that Deanery, while the house at Ripon stands in need of so much repair. Will you have the goodness to let me know your wishes on this matter?

"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) "Palmerston.

"The Dean of Ripon."

From the Deanery of Ripon he was translated, on the death of Dr. Ward, in March, 1860, to the Deanery of Lincoln.

Lord Palmerston to Lord Eversley on the translation of the Dean of Ripon to the Deanery of Lincoln :—

"94, Piccadilly,
"24th March, 1860.

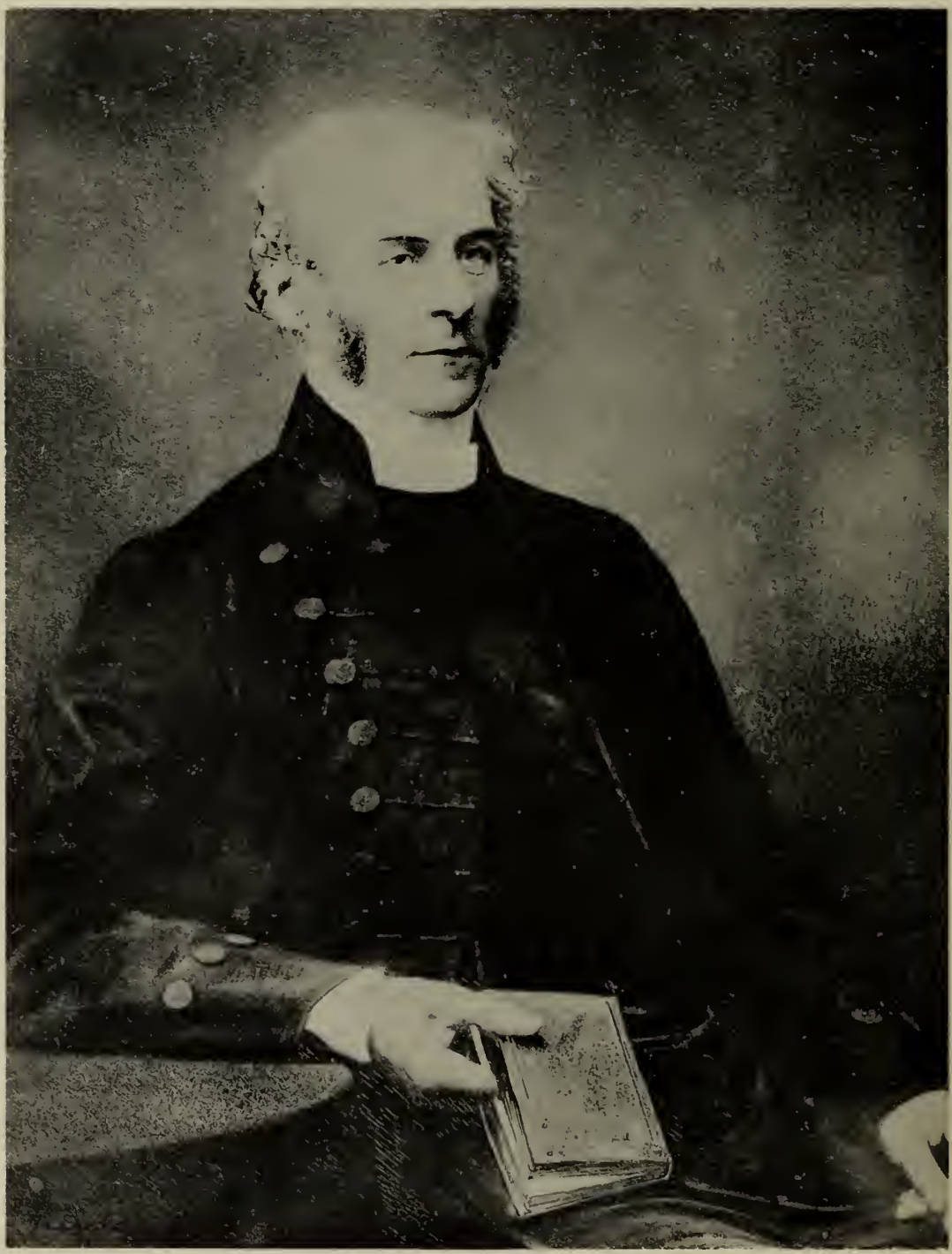
"My dear Eversley,

"Thanks for your letter. I was very glad to be able to move Garnier to a better Place, while he still delays going to that still better One, to which he is undoubtedly destined, and I am really very much obliged to you, for suggesting the arrangement.

"I was not in the least aware of Garnier's difficulties at Ripon, and if you had not written to me when you did, I should have appointed another person to Lincoln, and have been very sorry for it afterwards.

"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) "Palmerston."

It was in the month of December of this year, 1860, that the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, headed a testimonial to the Home Secretary, praying for the reprieve of the murderer Thomas Richardson, then under sentence of death at Lincoln Castle. This testimonial was organized by his two daughters, Emily and Margaret Garnier. They took round the petition for signature,



THOMAS GARNIER, DEAN OF LINCOLN.

and collected £30 for the poor wife and children. They having themselves sat through the whole trial engaged the interest of their father, who cordially did his part by writing to the Home Secretary. The letter containing the commutation of the capital sentence to Penal Servitude for Life, only arrived at the Deanery, † *by post*, at eight o'clock in the morning of the day arranged for the convict's execution. The relief from suspense to all at the Deanery can be better imagined than described. The crowd assembled for the execution showed their annoyance by breaking a few of the Deanery windows!*

In his public as in his private life, the distinguishing feature of the Dean of Lincoln's character was his humility of mind, and this, combined with his winning courtesy, left on all with whom he conversed, the most agreeable impression. Yet there are many who knew the clear and sound judgment, the perfect self-control, the consummate tact, that characterized his public life.

But with all his varied qualities, there was a remarkable consistency in his life, which could not fail to strike those who knew him. Of his exceedingly liberal and tolerant mind, the following episode in his clerical life will furnish a good illustration.

When appointed as a young man to the Rectory of Lewknor, he found the Church deserted by its congregation, who for some time past had attended the Chapel of a Dissenting Minister of considerable ability, in an outlying hamlet. Instead of at once assuming an antagonistic attitude, Mr. Garnier took an early opportunity of going to hear the sermons, which had proved so attractive. This led to an interview and to a feeling of mutual respect. Shortly afterwards the dissenting minister who lived in the vicinity, told his congregation, that whilst the Gospel was preached so faithfully within a stone's-throw of their own homes, he must refuse to come amongst them.

The acquaintance thus begun was not to end here. Mr. Garnier had only a short time removed to the Rectory of

* It may be interesting to learn that had the nurse given the nourishment prescribed by the doctor to the policeman shot by Thomas Richardson, he would in all probability have recovered, and T. R. would not have been condemned to death for murder. But years after the clergyman of the parish, where the event happened, told a member of the family that the nurse had allowed the patient to sink, by consuming the necessary support herself.

† The Trial resulted was [illegible], and a special messenger started for the Castle at Winchester

Longford, in Derbyshire, when he received a long letter from his former rival, asking to be allowed to follow him to his new parish in the capacity of Scripture Reader. He came as such, and under the tuition of Mr. Garnier, he pursued the study of Latin and Greek, to qualify himself for the post of a clergyman of the Church of England, which he subsequently became, hard-working and devoted.

If there was a side of the Dean of Lincoln's character, in any way defective, it was perhaps in an innate diffidence displayed in shrinking from assuming that prominent position in public, which is but the due of eminent powers and of an honoured and influential name. But this was more than counterbalanced by the unflinching way in which he met all opposition in the prosecution of what he held to be his duty. Neither the storm of unpopularity nor the menaces directed against his personal security and his very life, could intimidate him from efforts for the suppression of glaring vice—efforts ever blended with a love that welcomed and a charity that aided the penitent.

He who in his ministerial capacity was ever active and ever earnest, in his own family was the kindest of husbands and fathers; while his great animal spirits rendered him a most pleasant companion to his children, a position that was never incompatible with his remarkable influence as a parent.

He was always full of fun and dearly loved a joke. One of his young sons returned from school at Twyford, minus his hat, the hat being flung out of the open window near Basingstoke during a "rough and tumble" in a carriage full of schoolboys returning home for the holidays. The next morning's paper was opened by Mr. Garnier, who read out of the paper in a solemn voice, "Alarming Railway Accident near Basingstoke. The train thrown off the line—Cause of accident a hat on the line," etc., etc. The son who had returned hatless the previous day was for the moment speechless with alarm until he detected a twinkle in his father's eye and saw the hoax.

When the whole family paid their annual visit to Lady Albemarle (the Dowager), at Twickenham, old Bode, the Swiss valet, was always very kind to the younger ones, doing his best to amuse them. England had been full of Swiss valets, but after

Lord William Russell's murder by Corvoisier they went out of fashion. Poor old Bode, feeling the disgrace that his countryman had brought on the calling, shortly afterwards resigned and returned to his native land.

Edward Parry, afterwards Bishop of Dover, used often to spend a day in Harley Street. Margaret Garnier had a menagerie in the back garden, consisting of rabbits, tortoises, birds, etc. He arrived one day when everybody was out with the exception of the author, then a small schoolboy. He and the writer amused themselves by changing the whole of the animals into each other's dens.

One morning, in the Lincoln days, on the arrival of the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, the Dean of Lincoln's attention was somewhat carelessly directed to the following paragraph by one of his sons :—

"*A True Story*.—Some years ago, during a period of distress in an agricultural district in the midland counties, burglaries were of somewhat common occurrence. A clergyman (now living), whose parish lay in the very heart of the infected neighbourhood, apprehending a similar attack on his own residence, provided himself with 'Arma bellica,' in the shape of pistols, etc. He was not disappointed. One very dark and stormy night, shortly after midnight, he was roused from his slumbers by the grating of a saw against his front door. The reverend gentleman, laying aside for the time his vocation of peace, seized his pistols, and essayed to sally forth, and had he not been restrained by his excellent lady, he would have met the foe face to face. Yielding, however, to her prudent arguments and entreaties, he contented himself with addressing the burglars from a window, the subject of his oration being an intimation that unless they immediately withdrew he would fire upon them. The threat was effective, and the two men were heard retreating. The rev. gentleman being of a bellicose temperament returned to his bed not a little disappointed at the very tame termination of the affair. It was, therefore, with feelings of gratification that he shortly heard the burglars at work again—but this time at the back door. Not being permitted to charge them physically, he again proceeded to charge them verbally from an upper window. But this time the burglars were not open to conviction—at least by words. The rev. gentleman feeling this slight to his eloquence acutely, and deeming the continual sawing a justification for firing, accordingly blazed away with both pistols, causing a tremendous report. This had the desired effect—the burglars made off as fast as they could put legs to the ground. We wish we might end here, but the truth must be told. In the morning it was discovered that a pet donkey, which had been accustomed to receive a daily crust of bread, had for some reason or other mistaken the hour, and had sought to obtain an entrance by gnawing at the door."

Much was the amusement of the Dean when he read the above somewhat garbled account of an incident that had happened to *himself* when a clergyman in Derbyshire. The contributor of this "True Story" to the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* was soon discovered to be his son Tom, who had so artlessly drawn his attention to the paragraph.

As a preacher the Dean of Lincoln's abilities were of a high order, though the large concourse of hearers, whom he invariably attracted, consisted chiefly of his own parishioners. Yet his reputation was sufficient to cause him to be constantly invited to advocate the claims of the great Metropolitan Charities, not only in his own but in other churches. As one of the most important of the latter occasions, it may be stated that he was selected in 1858, to preach the annual sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral in aid of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, at the annual great festival.

In style his sermons were earnest and affectionate, and betrayed a great amount of studious preparation.

The following anecdote related by a friend is not without its value :—

"I shall never forget the sermon he preached in the Cathedral (Winchester) some years ago for the Church Missionary Society. The late Warden was in the Stall next to me, and at the end of it, turned round impressively and said, 'Mr. ——, that is the best sermon I ever heard.'"

There is, however, a much more touching tribute conveyed in the following letter, which tells its own story :—

"Some years ago, I heard a sermon in London from the words, 'Take this child and nurse it for me.'

"I did not know the preacher's name, but I owe more than I can tell to that sermon. All the happiness I have in my work and all the success God has blessed me with, is due to what I then learned of my responsibilities and my privileges as a teacher. Whenever I find that I have influenced any under my care for good (and God has often blessed me), my thought invariably turns to His instrument."

Of the various publications which he put forth, the following are the more noticeable :—

In 1834, he issued an address to the working classes on the

subject of the Poor Law Amendment Act, for which he received the thanks of the Commissioners.

He was the author of a volume of Discourses on the Domestic Duties, and of various Assize Visitation and other sermons, preached on various occasions and published by request.

On the 5th May, 1856, he received the thanks of the House of Commons for the Sermon he preached before that House at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration of Peace at the termination of the War in the Crimea.

Lord Palmerston rose in the House and made the following proposition, which was supported by Mr. Disraeli :—

"That the thanks of this House be given to the Rev. T. Garnier, who had preached before the House on the previous day. All who had the advantage of hearing that admirable sermon, would appreciate the good judgment, good taste, and good feeling, by which it was distinguished, and would, he was sure, heartily concur in the proposal he now made."

This sermon was ordered to be printed.

To the piety of a life so uniformly prosperous, it might have been imputed, that the absence of sterner trial entailed a corresponding absence of merit : but the days of affliction were to come ; the limbs, once so remarkable for their strength, were to be stricken powerless, and the keenly sensitive mind would have to accept from another's hand the most trivial offices.

A feebleness which seemed to date from a fall when playing with his children in 1855, had given cause for great anxiety, and it was hoped that the less arduous duties of his new position and the bracing air of Lincoln, would do much to restore his impaired health.

The Dean of Lincoln, in his bath-chair, drawn by an old pony, was a familiar figure at the local cricket matches, on the adjacent cricket grounds of Lindum and at Lord Monson's beautiful place at Burton, and more especially when his son Tom, then a member of the Oxford Eleven, was playing.

The Dean would often attend the meets of the Burton Hounds, when the fixture was sufficiently near to Lincoln to permit him, in his bath-chair, to arrive in time to see the hounds thrown into covert. The old pony's name was "Yon," so called

from the way the old coachman had of referring to it as "Yon Pony." "Yon" had a habit of lying down in the road, without previous warning, and declining to rise again, in spite of the entreaties and expostulations of the Dean's young daughter, who always accompanied him on his daily drives. It was decided at last that "Yon" must go, and hearing from a Mr. *Goodenough* that he had a likely donkey for sale, the Dean promptly purchased it as a successor to the unreliable "Yon." Finding it "*good enough*" for the purpose for which it was required, and bearing in mind the name of its late owner, the Dean gave it the name of "*Assez-bon.*"

On one occasion, when the Deanery was full of guests, the Dean's cousin, Mr. William Garnier, of Rookesbury, and his Italian wife, the Countess Zelli, were among those present. At evening prayers, occasionally a few of the Cathedral Choir would attend, to sing either a hymn or an anthem. On this occasion a hymn was beautifully rendered by the choir, but on its completion, the company present were somewhat startled to hear clapping of hands, and the words, "Bravi! Bravi! Bravissimi!" from the Italian Countess!

The Dean's son Tom, wishing to follow the public cricket, subscribed to a famous sporting paper, the title page of which was remarkable for an engraving of a large open eye, with the words, "Nunquam Dormio," inscribed underneath.* "Nunquam Dormio," as the paper was called at the Deanery, used somehow to find its way to the Dean's study, and more frequently so, about the period of a great international contest, at Farnborough, in Hants, between an Englishman of the name of Sayers and an American who was known as the "Benicia boy."

Soon after the Dean's arrival at Lincoln he took part in a public meeting in aid of the Church Missionary Society, and prefaced a speech he made on that occasion by the following remarks :—

"I have come among you with somewhat impaired health after fifteen years of severe labour; but as far as God will give me grace and strength, I hope I may prove in some degree useful in this important and increasing City, where the work

* *Bell's Life.*

committed to the Church demands the most untiring energies and self-sacrifice on the part of all her members and more especially her resident clergy."

The hope here expressed, he was prepared to carry out to the utmost of his power. He was ever ready to aid in good work and to preach from the various pulpits of Lincoln.

In the Cathedral he endeavoured permanently to establish a sermon at the Sunday Evening Service, and, as an earnest of his own zealous co-operation, he delivered a course during the Advent Season of 1860.

But for scarcely one year was he permitted to take this active part in promoting the welfare of those around him; for a second fall, in the spring of 1861, produced a further injury to the spine and brought on paralysis of the limbs. This, though partial at first, in spite of the highest professional care and skill, and the most tender nursing and untiring devotion, imperceptibly but gradually gained ground.

Here we see, at the age when a man should be at the very zenith of his powers, the Oxford Oar and Cricketer, the Athlete and the "Show Fellow" of All Souls, stricken, doomed, and useless, in the very prime of his life.

There is a special interest attached to the following beautiful lines, for the similarity of the writer's position to his own, and the expression of kindred thought affected him so deeply that he could never read them without tears:—

"Thus saith the Lord—'Thy days of health are over:'
And like the mist, my vigour fled away,
Till but a feeble shadow was remaining,
A fragile form, fast hasting to decay.
The May of Life, with all its blooming flowers,
The Joys of Life, in colours bright arrayed,
The Hopes of Life, in all their airy promise,
I saw them in the distance slowly fade,—
Then sighs of sorrow in my soul would rise,
Then silent tears would overflow my eyes:
But a warm sunbeam, from a higher sphere,
Stole through the gloom and dried up every tear.
Is this Thy Will, Good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy Servant weeps no more."

So it was with him, for as the body became more like a child's in its helplessness, so did the mind grow more childlike in its humility. His, as ever, was the cheering influence in the family circle, and his intellect, which it seemed was alone spared, continued clear and vigorous as of old. But he was to be tried yet more sorely. In April the disease assumed a more active form. From this time forth to the day of his death, his sufferings were heart-rending and unceasing. The great sorrow that in these last days weighed heavily on his mind, was the enforced inaction in his sacred duties, which it had pleased God to place upon him, while yet young in years and earnest in his Master's service.

"'Thy cherished flock thou mayest feed no longer:'
Thus saith the Lord, Who gave them to thy hand;
Nor even was my sinking heart permitted
To ask the reason of the stern command.
The Shepherd's rod had been so gladly carried,
The flock had followed long and loved it well,
Alas: the hour was dark, the stroke was heavy,
When sudden from my nerveless grasp it fell.
Then sighs of sorrow in my soul would rise,
Then rushing tears would overflow my eyes;
But I beheld *Thee*, O my Lord and God,
Beneath the Cross, lay down the Shepherd's rod.
Is this Thy Will, Good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy Servant weeps no more.

"'*Never again*, thou mayest feed My people:'
Thus saith the Lord, with countenance severe;
And bade me lay aside, at once, for ever,
The robes of office, honoured long and dear,
The sacred mantle from my shoulders falling,
The sacred girdle loosening at His word,—
I could but think and say while sadly gazing,
'*I have been* once a pastor of the Lord:'
Then groans of anguish from my soul would rise,
Then burning tears would overflow my eyes:
But His own garment once was torn away,
To the rude soldiery, a spoil and play—
Is this Thy Will, Good Lord? the strife is o'er,
Thy Servant weeps no more."

But relief came at last—on the 7th December, 1863, at eleven o'clock in the night, in the presence of his heart-broken wife and children—the grand constitution which had striven so sternly with the fatal malady gave way—and the Cross was exchanged for the Crown.

So at the early age of fifty-four, a good man passed to his rest. Capabilities of doing good were crippled, when most fully developed, and a life of great activity and widely diffused usefulness was cut short, seemingly when the need was sorest.

He was buried at Bishopstoke, and the few words on his grave tell the story of his days.

Sacred
To the memory of
The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln,
last surviving son of
The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Winchester,
born April 15th, 1809,
died Decr. 7th, 1863.
"Counted worthy to suffer."
Acts v. 41.

Twenty-six years later, on the 28th November, 1889, his remains were moved, under a faculty (issued by the Registrar of the Diocese of Winchester), to the Churchyard of Quidenham, Norfolk, and were re-interred with a short service, at eight o'clock at night (with snow on the ground), by his fifth son, Edward Southwell Garnier, Rector of Quidenham.

"He certainly was" (writes one) "the personification of all that was charming in mind and body, and all who knew him must feel very thankful for having had this privilege."

"No one could know him without loving him," writes another; and a third, "I always had the highest admiration for his spotless and truly Christian character."

And many other voices tell the same tale, such as: "How often have we heard his name blessed;" and again: "Gracious he surely was in all his life, and a very sweet example he has left behind him; such men ought to be remembered beyond the circle of their own families."

And this is the testimony of those, who at the last were connected with him in a professional capacity.

Of the two members of the Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, who were absent at the time of his death, one wrote: "He was a truly amiable and good man, and I feel I have lost a dear good friend, not to be replaced." The other, "The period during which he has presided over our Cathedral body, has been indeed, but short, but the memory of his truly Christian example, his gentleness and unaffected piety, will be long and affectionately cherished."

The three members of the Chapter who were present, came to look on him for the last time, as he lay calmly and grandly in the sleep of death, "wearing the white flowers of a blameless life."

"So consistent in all his life," were the words of one; while another, who had known him but a little while, said, "I never knew anyone whom I was so prepared to love;" and the third spoke not, but bowed reverently to those holy remains.

LADY CAROLINE GARNIER.

These Chronicles would not be complete without a short reference to *her*, who was the lifelong companion, helper in all good works, and untiring and devoted nurse during the last sad days of the life of Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln.

She was the youngest daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, and was born in Berkeley Square, London, on the 3rd April, 1814. In her youth she may be said to have been thrown into the very vortex of the highest society of that period. Her father being Master of the Horse, she accompanied him to Windsor Castle, the Stud House at Hampton Court, the Pavilion at Brighton, and to all the State Balls and entertainments. But her inclinations from her earliest girlhood were for other things.

Her strong religious feelings at this early age, and perhaps a natural disinclination to gaiety and society, which more or less influenced the whole of her life, caused her to seek the company and advice of her second cousin, Tom Garnier, then recently

LADY CAROLINE ELISABETH GARNIER.

(Lady Caroline E. Keppel, Daughter of William Charles, 4th Earl of Albemarle.)

called to Holy Orders. Thus were two kindred souls, with similar aims in life, thrown together. They were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 23rd May, 1835. She became a typical clergyman's wife, devoting herself earnestly from that time forward to parish work of every description. Her strong love for the poor, her "dear poor people," as she always called them, was her absorbing interest, next to her children, to the end of her days. Well may the poor of Lewknor, Longford, Trinity District, Lincoln, Harrow, Southgate, and Quidenham bless her memory.

It was on the 1st November, 1895, when she was in her eighty-second year, that H.R.H. the Duke of York came to tea with the only surviving sister of his old friend, Admiral Sir Harry Keppel. It is not known what conversation took place during this visit, but when H.R.H. had left the cottage he was heard to say, being visibly moved, "I would not have missed that visit for anything."

On October 20th, 1897, and within a few months of her death, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales graciously expressed his wish to pay Lady Caroline a visit, but a severe attack of illness, from which she really never recovered, prevented H.R.H. from conversing with one who had been a constant attendant at the court of H.R.H.'s great uncle, King William IV., in the third decade of this century.

Hers was a quiet, unobtrusive life, whose one and only aim was to do "those things that are well pleasing in His sight." The souls she has influenced for good, the lives she has cheered and assisted by her bountiful charities and the godly advice, ever so wisely and delicately offered, and which was never rejected, will bear witness at the end of all things to the lifelong work of this most faithful servant of Christ.

When on the 26th May, 1898, her children gathered round that bed on which that most precious mother lay still and at peace for ever, one cried out in a choking voice, "What a welcome she will receive from 'her dear dead poor.'"

The last clearly-expressed sentence that came from her dying lips was, "I do not pray for deliverance, I only ask for submission." This was after a spell of great suffering.

The following is a copy of the Brass erected in Quidenham Church to her memory :—

Sacred to the Memory
of the Lady Caroline Elisabeth
youngest daughter of William Charles, 4th Earl of Albemarle
And wife of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln.
Born April 3, 1814
Died May 26th 1898
"It is more blessed to give than to receive"

This Brass was erected by some of those, whose lives she blessed.

The following are a few of the incidents in her quiet and uneventful life :—

She would relate how H.M. King William IV. would at the end of dinner at Windsor fall asleep in his chair, on which the whole of the assembled company would lapse into profound silence. H.M. did not sleep for long, and, on awakening, would suddenly cry, "Doors," when everyone would rise and leave the room.

1830. When at Windsor with her father, she would with the ladies of the court accompany the Queen when driving, on horseback. The Stud House riding horses were admirably broken, and their paces resembled those of a rocking horse. On one occasion, she and another of the ladies, when riding behind the royal carriage in the country, thinking her Majesty would not see, put their horses at the roadside fence and galloped over a field or two. But her Majesty, to their dismay, caught them in the act, but to their great delight, instead of bringing them to book, was heartily amused.

There are still living those who will remember the sad end of Mrs. S—— S——. A bottle of medicine had been prepared according to prescription by the local chemist, who had inadvertently substituted strychnine, then a comparatively new discovery, for another drug. The medicine was duly administered by the nurse in charge, a Mrs. Hickson, and Mrs. S—— S—— died shortly afterwards in indescribable agonies; the messenger from the chemist, who had discovered the fatal error, arriving post-haste on horseback, too late, alas, to prevent the deplorable catastrophe.

The poor nurse, Hickson, was so horrified and overcome, that she was totally incapacitated from that day forth from undertaking any further medical duties.

Her case, after some little time, was brought before the notice of Lady Caroline Garnier, who was so touched with compassion for poor Hickson's state, that she determined to get her into her own house, and so endeavour to occupy her mind with other duties, that she might be able to shake off her late terrible experiences.

Having a vacancy in her nursery, she appointed Hickson as head nurse, and it would seem that the care of young children eventually had the desired effect, for Hickson entirely recovered.

Some time afterwards, Palmer, the murderer, was committed for trial, and his long list of victims was a common topic of conversation. The mysterious deaths and the poison used puzzled even the Crown authorities. Lady Caroline was dining out one day and met Mr. Reynolds (H.M.'s Solicitor to the Treasury), and their conversation naturally turned to the absorbing topic of the day—Palmer's forthcoming trial. Mr. Reynolds told Lady Caroline that there was only one link missing in the chain of evidence, necessary to convict Palmer of the murders, and that was the evidence of a woman named Hickson, who had witnessed the fatal effects of strychnine, as administered to a Mrs. S—— S——, and that the Treasury had made every inquiry for this woman, but that she could not be traced.

Lady Caroline at once replied, "Hickson is at this moment in my nursery at 5, Upper Harley Street."

At the trial the nurse Hickson appeared as a witness, and it was principally on her evidence as a witness that Palmer was found guilty and eventually hanged.

Mrs. S—— S——'s last words when in acute pain were, "Turn me over on my side." Poor Mr. Cook, who was Palmer's last victim, used these identical words when in the agonies of death.

Lady Caroline was noted for the promptness of her actions. At times, perhaps, too prompt, as the two following instances will show :—

When travelling in a railway carriage with her youngest

daughter in Norfolk, on a very hot July day, she was much annoyed by a bottle which was rolling about on the floor of the carriage. Determined to remove the cause of annoyance, she picked up the bottle and flung it out of the window with much promptitude, without, alas, being aware that the hand which held the bottle also clasped one of her bonnet strings, which were untied in consequence of the great heat. The bonnet, in company with the bottle, disappeared through the open window. She arrived at her destination in a small bonnet of the latest mode, her daughter having supplied her from her own bonnet-box. Her hostess was much surprised when her aged guest arrived wearing such fashionable and juvenile head-gear.

Both Lady Caroline and her sister, Lady Mary Stephenson, were wont to declare that during the whole of their long London lives they never had a carriage of their own. They were both great walkers, and did all their calling and shopping on foot. To this may perhaps be attributed their both having lived to over eighty years of age. Occasionally the loan of a carriage would be offered by their kind friends, and Lady Caroline one day accepted the offer of Mrs. Louis Huth's brougham. Plate glass had just begun to supersede the old method of glazing carriage windows. Lady Caroline set off on her drive, but wishing to give the coachman an order, promptly put her head through the plate-glass window to do so, not perceiving that it was shut, a great smash of glass being the result! Horrified with this disaster, and shortly afterwards seeing Mr. Huth passing, she determined to stop the carriage and explain matters. This she at once did, but in so doing put her head through the opposite plate-glass window, with the same result!

Lady Caroline used to relate that at a Royal Ball given in the Pavilion, Brighton, the ladies present were on the tip-toe of expectation as to which of them would be selected by the King to open the Ball with him. His Majesty solved the difficulty by selecting his eldest son, Lord George Fitz-Clarence, for his partner.

CHILDREN OF THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.

10th Generation.

JOHN GARNIER, the eldest son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born August 24th, 1838, at Lewknor Rectory, Oxfordshire. He was baptized by his father in Lewknor Church, and his sponsors were Lady Parry, the Dean of Winchester, his grandfather, and the Rev. W. K. Hamilton. He eventually entered the Royal Engineers, retiring with the rank of Colonel in 1887.

He has served with credit at Plymouth, Canada, the Cape, Chatham, Malta, Isle of Wight, and Guernsey, in the strengthening and construction of Fortifications. He married 26th June, 1869, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Mary Caroline, second daughter of Christopher William Giles-Puller, Esq., M.P. of Youngsbury, Ware, Herts. He was a breeder of the British mastiff for many years, commencing when quite a boy, and his knowledge of the subject has caused him to become one, if not the greatest, of living authorities and judges of this noble breed of dogs. His famous dog, "Lion," which he himself bred, was the sire of that great dog, "Governor," reckoned to be the finest and most perfect specimen of the old British mastiff of the present century. *Vide* "The Dogs of the British Islands," edited by "Stonehenge." He is now a diligent writer on theological subjects, and is the author of more than one excellent work: his chief effort being "Sin and Redemption" (published by Elliot Stock in 1893); but several other exhaustive theological treatises are at the time of writing in the press, the principal of which are "The Nephilim," "The True Christ and the False Christ," and in 1900 he was the author of "England's Enemies, a Warning" (published by W. H. Russell & Co.).

THOMAS PARRY GARNIER, HON. CANON OF NORWICH.

THOMAS PARRY GARNIER, the second son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born at Longford Rectory, Derbyshire, on the 22nd February, 1841. He was christened by his father in Longford Church. His sponsors were The Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel, the Rev. Thomas Tyndale, and Miss Garnier. He was educated at Twyford School, near Winchester, under the Rev. J. G. Bedford, and at Winchester College, under Dr. Moberly, from 1853-59, and in the latter year he was awarded the Gold Medal for a poem, entitled "The British Channel." He was in the Winchester Eleven, and played in that memorable cricket match against Eton in 1858.

The writer of these Chronicles, then a little boy of nine years old, at Twyford School, under the Rev. G. W. Kitchin (now Dean of Durham), was present at the cricket match, which took place on "Meads," Winchester. Eton had scored 155 in their double innings, and Winchester had obtained 74 in their first innings, which left them with 82 to win. It was late in the day when the match stood thus, viz.: Winchester required 4 runs to win and one wicket to fall. The excitement was intense. Haygarth and young Garnier were in, the latter playing a careful defensive game, while the former had been making the runs.

The extraordinary silence that prevailed in the crowded "Meads" during this period of the expectation will ever remain indelibly fixed on the writer's memory. Caffyn, the school professional, could bear the tension no longer, and retired to the Porter's Lodge. Suddenly an unmistakable "snick" at the wicket caused an immediate appeal, which was, however, given in favour of Winchester. Haygarth then knocked off the runs, and Winchester won the cricket match against Eton by one wicket.

The writer has witnessed forty years of cricket since, but he

THOMAS PARRY GARNIER, Hon. Canon of Norwich.

was never present at a more exciting match, with perhaps a more unsatisfactory termination. Though the writer's sympathies were naturally on the side of Winchester, he must own that if ever a match of cricket was morally won, Eton was the winner of the cricket match of 1858.

Three Thomas Garniers were present on "Meads" that day. The old Dean of Winchester, his son, who was two years later to become the Dean of Lincoln, and his grandson, the boy who was playing in the Winchester Eleven, and who twenty-six years later became Hon. Canon of Norwich.

From Winchester Thomas Parry Garnier proceeded, in 1859, to Balliol College, Oxford, under Dr. Jowett, where he had a most distinguished career, obtaining a First Class in Honour Schools in "Mods," 1861, and playing in the Oxford Eleven *v.* Cambridge for four consecutive years, 1860-63 inclusive.

A finer hit than his "sixer" off Salter in the Inter-'Varsity Match, at Lord's, in 1861, was never made, and it is thus described in *Bell's Life*, of June 18th, of that year:—

> "This was a rattling fine hit—the ball was hit from the Pavilion End wicket; it pitched just inside, and went clear over a seat, then bounded along down to the wood stacks, entered the opening between them, and leaped over one of the sheep pens behind the wood stacks, which from this time hence ought to be called 'Garnier's Corner.'"

He was a remarkably pretty bat, with an easy graceful style, and a most brilliant field at long-leg and cover-point. A saying prevailed at the time that "Tommy Garnier's straight bat was the prettiest sight in Oxford."

He played for the Gentlemen *v.* Players, both at Lord's and at the Oval, in 1861, and he was also a member of I. Zingari. He also played in 1862 for the Gentlemen of the North of England *v.* the South.

In the summer vacation of 1854 the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Rector of Trinity St. Marylebone, suggested that his son Tom, then a boy at Winchester, should, in company with the Rev. George William Kitchin, make a tour in the Lake district. The Rev. Thomas Garnier having a vacancy among his curates at Trinity, wrote to the two travellers, requesting them, should they

find themselves in the neighbourhood of Whittington Church, not to fail to attend the service, and report to him as to the preaching powers of the Curate-in-Charge, a certain Mr. Thorold. They duly attended the service and heard Mr. Thorold preach, and were able to write to Mr. Garnier that he was a most striking preacher; the result being that Mr. Thorold was offered the post of senior Curate at Trinity St. Marylebone, which he at once accepted.

It is not a little remarkable that of the four names above-mentioned, Mr. Thorold should eventually become Bishop of Rochester, and subsequently Bishop of Winchester; Mr. Kitchin, Dean of Winchester, from which Deanery he was translated to that of Durham; Mr. Garnier, Dean of Ripon, and, a year later, Dean of Lincoln, and the boy Tom Garnier, Hon. Canon of Norwich. Of this quartette, three have passed away, at the time of writing (1900), the only survivor being the present Dean of Durham.

In November, 1863, Tom Garnier was considered certain to obtain a First in History Honours, having already obtained a First Class in "Mods," but the dangerous illness of his father, the Dean of Lincoln, prevented him going up for his examination. Nevertheless, in November that year, and only a few days before the death of his father, he was elected, while an undergraduate, out of many very distinguished candidates, to the vacant Fellowship of All Souls' College, thus following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather. He took his degree of B.A. in 1863, and that of M.A. in 1866. He was ordained Deacon in 1866, and Priest in 1867 by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, at Cuddesdon Palace. His first Curacy was at Welwyn, Herts, under Mr. Ryder, in 1867.

His next appointment was to the perpetual Curacy of Hinksey and Wooton, near Oxford, in 1868, where he remained until 1871. While in charge of the living, he was instrumental in collecting sufficient funds to build new schools at Wooton in 1870, and at South Hinksey in 1871, as well as to erect the new church of St. John the Evangelist, at New Hinksey, in 1870.

In 1871 he was appointed resident Chaplain to the Bishop of London, an office which he filled until 1874, when he was

HON. MRS. THOMAS PARRY GARNIER.

(Hon. Louisa Vernon Warren, Daughter of George John, 5th Baron Vernon.)

presented by Mr. Robert T. Gurdon (now Lord Cranworth) to the living of Cranworth with Southburgh, in the Diocese of Norwich.

He married, on 16th April, 1873, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. LOUISA VERNON WARREN, daughter of George John, fifth Baron Vernon. A very large circle of Norfolk friends can bear testimony to her excellent parish work during twenty-one years at Cranworth, and the high esteem in which she was held by all classes of society. She died at Cranworth Rectory in 1894, and was buried in the churchyard of that parish.

Tom Garnier was the largest subscriber, heading the list with an anonymous donation of £1,000 to the fund raised for the restoration of Southburgh Church, though he never allowed it to be known during his lifetime.

He was instituted by the Bishop of Norwich, in 1884, to the office of Honorary Canon of Norwich, vacant by the death of his uncle, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel.

In 1893 he was appointed examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, and he also acted as Commissary to the Bishop of the Riverina, N.S.W.

In 1895 Canon Garnier was selected to represent the Diocese of Norwich in convocation, and from 1891-96 he was Rural Dean of Hingham (Mitford Division).

Canon Garnier's work at Cranworth ended in 1896, when he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Crown living of Banham, Norfolk, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. G. Fardell.

Canon Garnier was a familiar figure in many Church Congresses, at which he read papers on "Church and Dissent," "The Union of the Church of Christ," and other subjects.

He was an author of many books, among which may be mentioned "The Parish Church," "The Title Deeds of the Church of England," "Church and Dissent," "The Story in Outline of the Church of England," "A First Book of Worship," "A First Book on the Church," etc.

Thomas Parry Garnier died on the 17th March, 1898, at St. Moritz, Switzerland, where he was obliged to spend the winter in

consequence of a lung affection. An attack of influenza supervening, and coming at a time when he was least able to combat that malady, caused the greatest anxiety to his family. On the Sunday preceding his death his two sons arrived, which gave him great pleasure. Unable to rally, he sank quite peacefully, in the presence of three of his children. Thus, what promised to be a brilliant career in the service of the Church, was abruptly cut short, and a thoroughly good man went to his rest. The day before he breathed his last, he opened his eyes, and looking round at his children and faithful nurse who sat watching by his bedside, he said earnestly and solemnly, "To-day I have seen the face of God for the first time."

By his (then) dying mother's wish, the following text was engraved on his tombstone: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Only two short months elapsed before the loving mother joined her son.

His remains were conveyed to England, and his funeral took place at Cranworth, where he was interred beside his wife, who had been buried there four years previously. The very large attendance of surpliced clergy shewed their estimation of their dead friend. And this is the "Requiem" pronounced by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, at the Norwich Diocesan Conference, when referring to the loss the Church had sustained :—

"The ripe scholar of the Church, the accomplished gentleman, the devout Christian, the priest of saintly life, he was both a man who adorned the Church, and such an one, as I think, only the Church can educate and perfect. The Church militant has lost, and the Church expectant has gained a faithful servant of his Master."

The following is from the *Norfolk Chronicle*, March 21st, 1898 :—

"There are those who will remember the glad welcome that he received from the Bishop (Dr. Pelham), and the large expectations that were formed even in those first days of his ministry in a Norfolk parish of one who had left such a splendid record behind him. It took but a short time to understand his worth, and when he was appointed to an honorary Canonry, in 1884, it is hardly too much to say that he was recognised as one of the ablest and one of the most trusted leaders of Church work in the diocese. There is perhaps no clergyman in East Anglia who, in the same number of years, has made the same kind of

impression on thoughtful people that Canon Garnier did by his public utterances. The stillness of the congregation when he was preaching in the Cathedral, the wrapt attention of the whole body of members when he was addressing the Conference at their annual meeting, the growing circulation of his books, and the large amount of letters he was constantly receiving on the subjects of his sermons, were most unmistakable proofs of the constraining influence of his teaching. But he was something more and something better than a preacher. Canon Garnier was known from the very first to have set before himself a broad, lofty ideal of the present-day work of a parish clergyman, and, in spite of the difficulties which were hardly known to the outer world, he pressed towards his mark with unremitting earnestness. He understood his trust, and to the same kept faithful with a singleness of aim.

"There are many at Cranworth who can thank God from the bottom of their hearts for the pastoral work, in school and in college, by letter and by private intercourse, of their Rector.

"Such expressions as these have a world of meaning behind them, 'He cared for my soul,' 'He has been the good influence of my life,' 'It was inspiration and strength to be with him.' And so we come to the characteristic note of this life that has been taken from us. 'He was the holiest man I ever knew,' said one who knew him intimately, and this was the secret of his influence. It might be truly said of him, as it was once said of 'his own Bishop,' 'Not only had he long ruled himself by the hand of God, but he was day by day living in sympathy with His will.'"

Another, writing in Memory of Canon Garnier, says :—

"In few, indeed, can such a combination of strength, scholarship, sound churchmanship, and gentleness as characterised the late Canon be found. In manly sports he was prominent, until his increasing duties and decreasing strength made them more difficult. He was in his time a well-known cricketer. For two years he was in the Winchester team in the matches against Eton; for four years he played for Oxford against Cambridge, and in 1861 for the Gentlemen of England against the players (*Times*). But it is from his popular and practical handbooks on Church principles that Canon Garnier has gained the most widespread appreciation. The author of 'The Parish Church' and 'The First Book' series did not fire over the heads of ordinary readers, but gave to the great Church public just what it wanted—simple, concise, and yet scholarly manuals, which they who run may read. His special forte was the use of diagrams in illustrating his facts, and a few lines often convinced, where many pages of printed matter would but have tended to confuse his readers. As an orator he was known as 'the silver tongued,' and none who have listened to his dulcet tones in the Conferences, from which he will be so sadly missed, will dispute the propriety of the epithet.

"It has often occasioned surprise that swifter promotion did not overtake him. It was, however, his pride that he had never sought preferment, and his retiring disposition shrank from the publicity inseparable from high office in the

Church. Who shall say that his work was less great because confined to little things, or less lasting because more humble than honour bearing?"

Canon Garnier, by his marriage with the Hon. Louisa Vernon Warren, left four children, three sons and one daughter.

11th Generation.

His eldest son, THOMAS VERNON GARNIER, was born 18th July, 1875. He was educated at Winchester School (Commoners) from 1889 to 1894, when he entered as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Oxford, 1894-98. In 1899 he took his degree of B.A. He is a member of I. Zingari.

The remaining children are JOHN WARREN GARNIER, born 2nd June, 1877; WALTER KEPPEL GARNIER, born 6th March, 1882; and MARY CAROLINE GARNIER.

10th Generation.

KEPPEL GARNIER, the third son of Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born 26th February, 1846, at Longford Rectory, Derbyshire. He was christened by his father in Longford Church. The Hon. Rev. Thomas Keppel, Archdeacon W. A. Shirley, and the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Keppel sponsors. He was educated at Twyford School, near Winchester, under the Rev. George William Kitchin (now Dean of Durham), and at Mr. Eastman's, Southsea, whence he passed into H.M.S. "Britannia," in 1859. He became a midshipman in 1860, and his first ship was H.M.S. "Forte," the flag-ship of his uncle, Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Harry Keppel, on the Cape Station. He next served on board H.M.S. "Emerald," Captain Arthur Cumming, C.B. In 1860, when on board H.M.S. "Brisk," carrying the flag of his uncle, Sir H. Keppel, he was present at the capture of the slaver "Manuela," having 846 slaves on board. Her real name was the "Sunny South," and she was valued at 20,000 dollars. She had sailed under the Chilian flag, on the 5th March, from Havannah, and was said to be the fastest vessel in that port. In 1865, Mr. Garnier served on

H.M.S. "Magicienne," under Captain William Armitage, and subsequently on H.M.S. "Galatea," Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

In 1867 he was appointed Flag-Lieutenant to his uncle, Vice-Admiral Sir H. Keppel, on the China Station, the flag-ship being H.M.S. "Ocean," Captain C. S. S. Stanhope. Lieut. Garnier was gazetted Commander in 1874, when he retired, having previously served on board H.M.'s Gunnery Ship "Excellent" (Junior Staff), where he passed first in gunnery. He also took a first-class in both seamanship and navigation, as well as obtaining a first-class certificate in pilotage at Trinity House. He married 27th April, 1871, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edith Mary, daughter of Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq., Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury. They had a family of seven sons and two daughters. Keppel Garnier was the author of an excellent collection of "Prayers for Children," published by Messrs. Nisbett, and also of "Letters to a Schoolboy."

When a midshipman about to join his first ship, Keppel Garnier paid a visit to his uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Albemarle, at Quidenham. Lord Albemarle was somewhat surprised one morning to see the beautiful front of the hall marred by the appearance of two pairs of white trousers hanging out of a window. On inquiry it was found that the "middy" had washed his "white ducks," ship fashion, and hung them out of a port-hole to dry!

Commander Keppel Garnier died at Farnham, Surrey, the 4th June, 1891, and was buried at Quidenham, Norfolk.

His eldest son, KEPPEL GARNIER, was born 24th October, 1874. He was educated at Winchester School (Commoners), 1888-93, and at Keble College, Oxford, 1893-97. The remaining children were ERNEST KEPPEL, born 20th August, 1873, died 24th December, 1873; LOUIS, born 13th April, 1876, died 24th April, 1880; REGINALD, born 14th May, 1877, now in Ceylon; MONTAGU, born 1st June, 1878, died 24th October, 1878; ALAN PARRY, born 9th August, 1886; BERNARD DERICK, born 18th February, 1891; EDITH MARY and RACHEL MITFORD GARNIER.

ARTHUR EDMUND GARNIER, the fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born in Westbourne Terrace, London, 28th January, 1849. He was christened in St. John's Church, Notting Hill, by the Rev. W. B. Hayne. Sponsors, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Lady Agneta Bevan, and Rev. Edmund Holland. He was educated at Twyford School, 1858, under the Rev. G. W. Kitchin, now Dean of Durham, and at Haileybury College, under the Rev. Arthur Butler. He was in the Haileybury Eleven, 1863. In 1874 he settled at "Joliemont," Port Mackay, North Queensland. On his way to Australia in the Royal Mail Steamer "Flintshire," he was wrecked in the Torres Straits, in company with Mr. Cecil Balfour, brother of the Conservative leader in the House of Commons; Mr. Francis Tyssen-Amhurst, only brother of Lord Amherst of Hackney, Didlington Hall, Norfolk; Madame Arabella Goddard, the famous pianist; M. Blondin, the far-famed tight-rope walker; Captain Russell, who had only a few days previously lost his ship in Torres Straits, and the wreck of which was sighted by the steamer "Flintshire;" and last but not least, John King, one of the few survivors of the wreck of the "London." When all was confusion on board, and the boats already filled with ladies and children, were being victualled and armed (for the "blacks" on the Queensland coast at this date were in a dangerous state), M. Blondin, with his usual *sang-froid*, and in the endeavour to cheer the terrified ladies, was seen lowering into boats muskets with fixed bayonets, on which were transfixed yellow-backed novels and hams, at the same time calling out to those in the boats, "Here is food for de mind and also for de body." Mr. Francis Tyssen-Amhurst, a wet bob at Eton, stroked the whale-boat the whole of that night for over forty miles up the great barrier reef, never once relinquishing his oar, a marvellous performance for a man out of training. He brought assistance from the port of Townsville, with the result that the whole of the passengers and crew were safely landed the next day, although they only arrived on shore with the clothes on their backs. They were billeted on the inhabitants of Townsville, and had to wait a fortnight until supplies arrived and another steamer bound for Brisbane conveyed them to their destinations.

While in N. Queensland, Arthur Edmund Garnier discovered a creek, which was named "Garnier's Creek." It was an involuntary discovery on his part, for his horse bolted with him in an unknown country, and suddenly coming to its brink, which was quite hidden with tall grass, propped, and discharged the unwilling discoverer into the middle of the creek!

When on a tour round the world in 1895, he visited Delhi, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, and the following are copies of his letters home.

"Lucknow,
"10th March, 1895.

"I have just returned from following the events of '57 in Lucknow. Picture to yourself a quiet unpretending country house, built of grey stone, and with stone mullions to the windows (not unlike the Deanery of Lincoln), standing in a thoroughly English-looking garden, with its well-kept lawn and brilliant flower-beds—and here you have a picture of the Residency of Lucknow. This house, full of English soldiers, ladies, and children, was from 7th May until the 25th September, under the cannon and bullet fire of 50,000 rebels who surrounded it—of course the whole building was honeycombed with this tornado of shot and shell which continued uninterrupted for four whole months. Every part of the building is left in a state of '*statu quo*,' and I cannot help thinking that the preservation of these ruins in the same state as they were at the termination of the mutiny, thirty-eight years ago, is a wise measure, and shows the native that we do not forget, though we may have tried to forgive.

"We saw the room in which Sir Henry Lawrence was wounded in the leg by a shell, which made a huge hole in the outside wall and two big holes in the interior wall. The room has no floor or ceiling. I next visited Dr. Fayrer's house to which Sir Henry was carried, and where he died two days afterwards. I then walked to the cemetery, which is situated within one hundred yards of the Residency, and saw Sir Henry Lawrence's grave, with the following inscription:—

"'Here lies
Henry Lawrence
who tried to do his duty
May the Lord have mercy on his Soul.
Born 28th June 1806
Died 4th July 1857.'

"After this we proceeded to Johannes House, which commanded the road to the Residency. In a room in this house lived an African who kept up a constant fire on the Residency, and is said never to have missed a shot at our people. He was nicknamed 'Bob, the Nailor,' by our men. McCabe, of 32nd, headed a party, rushed Johannes House, and finding the African asleep, it is needless to say that he was promptly bayoneted.

"It is difficult to describe on paper and without plans, the scheme of the heroic defence of the Residency of Lucknow, as the whole affair is somewhat involved, the area defended covering a good deal of ground, which included many detached buildings. We went however to the Lucknow Museum and thoroughly examined the excellent large model plan, constructed by the Chaplain, Mr. Moore, which is on exhibition there; so we were able after about an hour's study to comprehend in some measure the whole system adopted by Sir Henry Lawrence for the defence.

"The Residency Gardens are lovely and are kept in beautiful order, but shattered ruins crop up in all directions. The tattered old remnant of the Union Jack still adheres to the flag-staff on the tower, which was mended with sardine tins. The graves in the garden were curious—one stone was erected to a woman who 'died of fright;' another to a lady who was 'burnt, but not blown to pieces by a live shell bursting in her room;' another to Captain Fulton, R.E., whose head was taken clean off by a round shot—Captain Fulton had only just returned from Johannes House, which he had blown up. Sixty rebels had been quartered there, all of whom flew into the sky like rockets.

"We also saw the mouth of the drain, which runs underneath the river to the opposite bank; it was through this drain that the gallant Cavanagh, disguised as a native, crawled, until he reached the rebel camp. For three days he remained with the rebels, pretending to be one of them, by firing on the Residency so as to disarm suspicion, he then slipped away to the rear, and eventually reached Sir Colin Campbell and gave him for the first time a true account of the desperate condition of the defenders of Lucknow. It was a wonderful performance.

"Sekundera Bagh is a huge structure surrounded by high walls. Sir Colin Campbell breached this with the guns of the naval brigade—2,000 rebels were within its walls, but the 53rd and 93rd rushed in and not a single rebel escaped slaughter. It is curious how wrong were one's previously formed ideas of Delhi and Lucknow. It is a great thing to have visited these scenes of that awful mutiny of '57, and to have had a chance of following up, step by step, these terrible events.

"When at Agra, we saw the exquisite tomb of Shah Jehan's wife. It cost 30,000,000 rupees. It is certainly 'a poem in white marble' outside, and the interior is a mass of precious stones. The floral devices, chiefly irises, were composed of veined agates, and these seemed to represent the pencilling of the flower petals in a marvellous way, and the foliage was represented by green blood-stones. The other stones used in the floral decoration were carbuncles, carnelians, lapis-lazuli, turquoise, and emeralds, but all the rubies and diamonds had been looted. The huge white marble tomb stands in a beautiful garden and is approached by a broad path bordered by brilliant flower-beds. This broad approach is divided by a tank, two hundred yards in length, full of lotus lilies, and this tank contains twenty three fountains.

"When I sat and looked at this wonderful work of art, which is one of the seven wonders of the world, it made one think what a nation the Mahomedans of India must have been. After two days at Agra in the Dak Bungalow [for we prefer Rahim's good management and excellent cooking to the bad hotels and

their worse cuisine], we started for Cawnpore. Here we again determined to follow step by step the awful tragedy of 1857.

"We went first to the huge flat parade ground, which General Wheeler most unfortunately chose for the site of his miserable entrenchment, and into which one thousand Europeans crowded, only three hundred of this number being soldiers.

"The entrenchment was but four feet high. Wheeler's entrenchment is now marked by a hedge of Euonymus which follows the whole line of the original entrenchment and bastion,—the hedge was planted by order of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when visiting India in 1875. It is kept clipped to the original height of three feet, a pitiable defence for one thousand men, women, and children, formed of loose crumbling earth. Three thousand Sepoys fired into this nearly unprotected position, full of delicate ladies and children, for one long month. The only protection these ladies had were the skirts of their dresses and their petticoats propped up on ramrods lent them by the soldiers, and this was their only defence against the tropical sun by day and drenching dews by night. The dead were buried in a dry well outside the entrenchment. Two hundred and fifty men, women, and children died, and every night the victims of the day were rushed to the dry well and thrown down, generally under heavy fire. Over this well there now stands a large white marble cross, with this text, 'Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth; but our eyes are unto Thee, O God the Lord.'

"After viewing the fine memorial church, full of the most heart rending tablets and stones, we made our way down the ravine through which the devoted remnant of those who had survived the siege, were inveigled by Nana Sahib, under a promise that they should be safely conveyed in boats down the Ganges to Allahabad.

"This winding ravine led down to some steps which descended to the river. On the left-hand side, overlooking these steps was a small temple. When General Wheeler and his staff had superintended the embarkation of all the ladies and children into the boats, *which were all securely anchored*, a signal by bugle was given from the small temple, and the whole place suddenly swarmed with armed rebels, who commenced the most cruel massacre the world has ever known. Of the men present only two officers and two privates escaped. The side of the stone-faced cutting, where General Wheeler stood, is cut to pieces with bullets, just in the place where his heart would have been. After the men of this band of martyrs had been accounted for, the monster Nana gave orders that the remaining women and children should be spared and conveyed to his house, one mile off, which was accordingly done. I could hardly drag myself away from 'Massacre Ghat' on the Ganges, and I tried to picture to myself the cruel cold-blooded murder that took place on June 23rd, 1857.

"However, we had to get on so as to be under cover before the heat of the day commenced, and we proceeded on our way to that sacred ground, '*The Well of Cawnpore.*' We found it situated in the centre of a most beautifully kept garden, into which no native is allowed to enter. It must be quite thirty acres in extent, and is full of lovely walks and English flowers.

"After walking some distance we came upon the well, which is situated on the summit of a gentle slope. It is surrounded by a Gothic octagon thirty feet in diameter. At the entrance to this octagon stood a solitary British soldier on guard, in full uniform, with bayonet fixed.

"When we had passed within the octagon we saw the large white marble Angel of Peace with palm branches in each hand, looking down on to the site of the closed well. And this is the simple inscription one reads over the entrance: 'These are they that came out of great tribulation.' I must confess my idea would have been a destroying angel with a flaming sword, with the words, 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.'

"However, the scene was a peaceful one, and a bird with the note of the English blackbird, it may have been an oriole or a miner, was singing very sweetly close by.

"The inscription on the well itself was as follows:—

"'Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people—chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel, named Dundoo Punth (but commonly called Nana Sahib of Bithoor), and cast, the *dying* with the dead, into the well below.

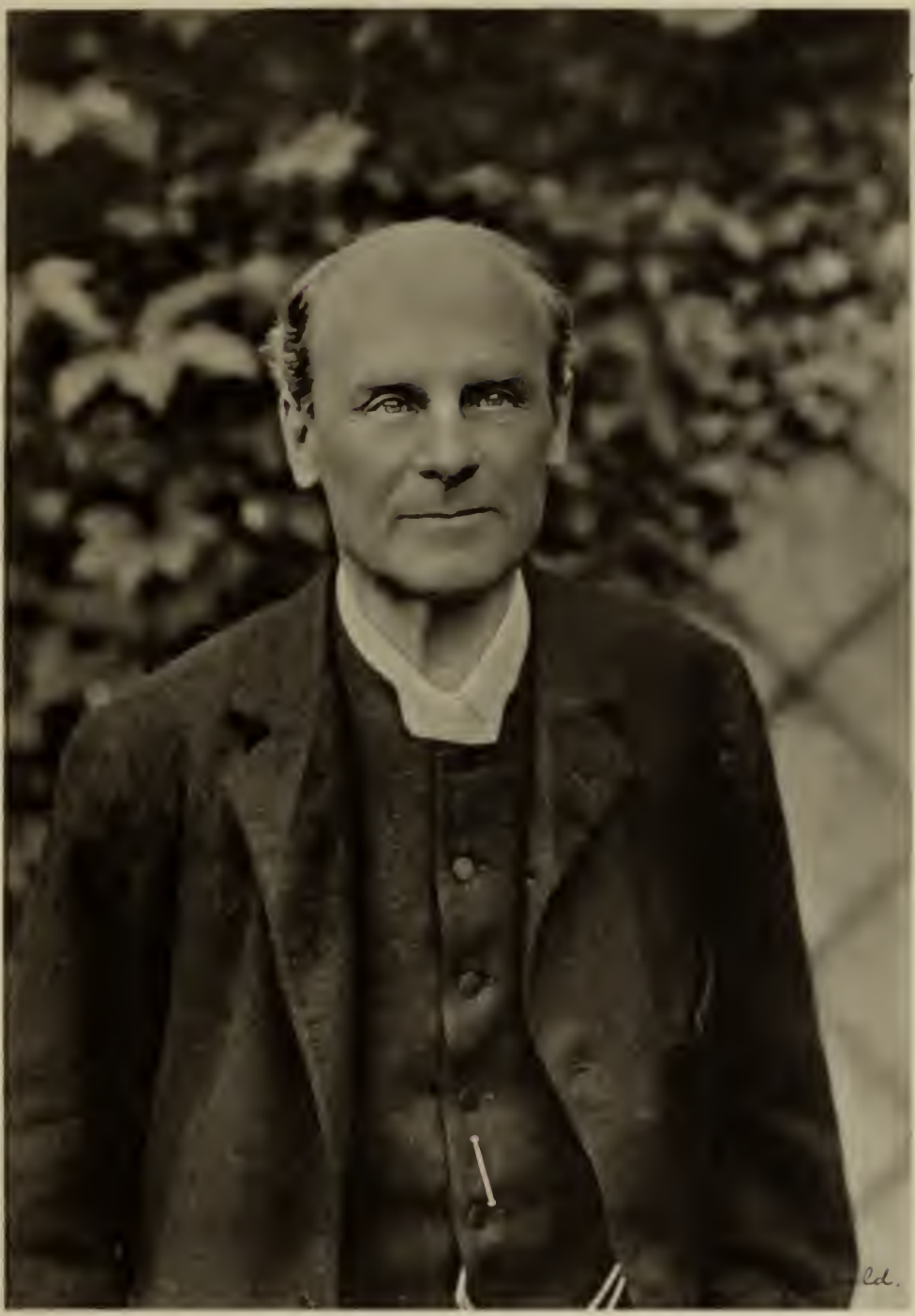
"'A.D. 16th July, 1857.'

"In a little garden close to the sacred well, lie the lopped-of limbs of little children, which the butchers had not time, or had not taken the trouble to throw into the well. But on the right of the well are seventy-two mounds in ranks, and these were those who formed part of Havelock's tiny avenging force of 932 British troops, who came up in time to put to rout between fifty and sixty thousand of these native curs.

"The mutiny is such an old story now, but I don't think people who have not visited the actual scenes of these frightful tragedies of 1857 can really realise what awful events they were—I also think that the present generation know or care little about scenes in which English men and women figured before their own time; so this must be my excuse for boring you all with a repetition of the horrors of 1857."

EDWARD SOUTHWELL GARNIER, the fifth son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born the 5th April, 1850, in London. He was christened in St. James' Church, Paddington, by Rev. William Rawes. Sponsors, Arthur Mills, Esq., Hugh Hamersley, Esq., and Mrs. Hamersley.

He was educated at Overslade, near Rugby, under the Rev. W. Wright, and at Marlborough College, Wilts, 1864-68, under the present Dean of Westminster. He was in the Marlborough Eleven, 1867-68, also in the Football Twenty during the same years. In 1868 he won the 100 yards (flat), the 200 and 300



REV. EDWARD SOUTHWELL GARNIER, M.A.

yards (hurdles), also "throwing the cricket ball," 109½, a *record* at Marlborough.

He entered at University College, Oxford, in 1869, where he remained until 1873.

He played in the Oxford Eleven *v.* Cambridge, 1873-73. He won Oxford University 120 yards hurdle race for four consecutive years, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

The time in 1873, viz., 15⅘ secs., was the fastest up to date.

Won Oxford *v.* Cambridge, 120 yards hurdles, 1871 (dead heat), and in 1872 outright.

Won Championship 120 yards hurdle race, in 1872, in 16⅗ secs.

In University College sports he threw the hammer 109½ feet, also a record at that date, and the cricket ball 111 yards.

He won the high jump, the long jump, putting the stone, and throwing the hammer.

He threw the hammer against Cambridge in 1872, but was only second.

He was President of the O.U.A.C. in 1873; Captain of his College Eleven, 1872; President of the Vincent's Club, Oxford, 1872; President of University College, 1873.

He obtained a third-class in Honour Moderations, 1871, and a third-class in Honour Theological Schools, in 1873.

At Wells Theological College he passed top in both Deacon and Priest's examinations of the Bishop of Ely.

He took his B.A. in 1873 and his M.A. in 1876, and he was ordained Deacon in 1874 and Priest in 1876 by the Bishop of Ely.

He was Curate of Aspley Guise, Beds, 1874-7.

He was Curate of Biggleswade, Beds, 1877-8, and Rector of Titsey, Surrey, 1878-1883. Patron, Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower.

The Rev. E. S. Garnier was Assistant Inspector of Schools in Religious Knowledge for the Diocese of Rochester, 1880-83, and has been Rector of Quidenham with Snetterton, Norfolk, from 1883. Patron, his uncle, the Earl of Albemarle.

He has been Surrogate for the Archdeaconry of Norfolk since 1890.

NOTE. E. S. Garnier rowed in the 1872 Match, and broke his leg, he also rowed in the Match in 1873 but reluctantly, prevented from playing.

He married, on the 5th August, 1875, at the Christ Church, Fulwood, Annie Maria, daughter of Henry Dixon, Esq., of Stumperlow Hall, near Sheffield, by whom there is an issue of four sons and six daughters.

Mr. Garnier is generally known among his contemporaries at Oxford as "Teddy" Garnier; but in these days, among the young generation of rising men, he is more generally known as "THE RECTOR," especially by those who, during the last twelve years, have spent some time beneath the roof of Quidenham Parsonage, previous to entering at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Of his four sons, the eldest, EDWARD THOMAS GARNIER, was born on 5th July, 1876. He was educated at Marlborough, 1890-93, where he played in the ~~Football~~ Twenty-two.

Cricket

He was prepared for Oxford at Quidenham Parsonage, and he entered at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1894.

He won Freshman's 120 yards hurdle race in 1895, was second for Oxford University hurdle race in 1896.

Won ,, ,, ,, ,, 1897.
Won ,, ,, ,, ,, 1898.
Won Inter-University ,, ,, 1896.
Won ,, ,, ,, 1897.
Won ,, ,, ,, 1898.

This race has never before been won three years in succession.

He won Oxford *v.* London 120 yards hurdle race in 1898, and played in the Oxford Seniors' match in 1898.

He was secretary to the O.U.A.C., 1898, and he was a member of Oriel College Eleven and Rugby Football Team, 1895-6-7-8.

Elected a member of Oxford University Authentics, 1896, of the I. Zingari, 1898, and of Vincent's Club, Oxford, 1896.

He took his degree of B.A. in 1898.

In 1899 he was selected to represent the County of Norfolk in Cricket.

He, like his father, is known as "Teddy" Garnier by his contemporaries.

The second son, GEORGE RONALD GARNIER, was born 8th May, 1880. He was educated at Sherborne School, and entered at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1899. Following in the footsteps of his elder brother, he won the Freshman's hurdle race. He also won the Oxford University hurdle race, and ran a good second for the Inter-University hurdle race the same year (1900).

The remaining children are CHARLES NEWDIGATE GARNIER, born 5th January, 1883; HENRY KEPPEL GARNIER, born 27th November, 1887; and six daughters, Cecil Elizabeth, Margaret Augusta, Bertha Caroline, Anne Gertrude, Katharine Mary, and Caroline Mary Garnier.

CHARLES LEFEVRE GARNIER, sixth son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born on the 23rd March, 1851, at 5, Upper Harley Street. He was christened in Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by Rev. John Green. Sponsors, the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, W. Evans, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Boyle, and died on the 25th August of the same year. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter, Broadstairs, Kent.

RUSSELL MONTAGU GARNIER, the seventh son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier and Lady Caroline Garnier, was born on the 6th January, 1854, at 5, Upper Harley Street, London. He was christened by his father in Trinity Church, Marylebone. Sponsors, Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers, Lord Charles Russell, and Lady Charlotte Dundas. He was educated at Harrow, under the Rev. Montague Butler (now Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), from 1867-69. In 1872 he entered at Keble College, Oxford. He rowed in the Trial Eights in 1873.

He took his B.A. in 1876, Third-Class Honour School, Natural Science, 1876. He was married, on the 10th April, 1888, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Bishop of Dover, to Caroline Henrietta, third daughter of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Keele Hall, Staffordshire, by whom there is an issue of two sons, the eldest of whom, GEOFFREY SNEYD GARNIER, was born on the 1st August, 1889; the other son is DENYS KEPPEL GARNIER, born 8th July, 1890. Mr. Garnier is

the author of more than one important book on agricultural matters. His "Land Agency" is a most useful text-book for those who aspire to become land agents. It has been revised, and has gone to a second edition (1900). His "Histories of the English Landed Interest" (Earlier and "Modern" Periods) are now well-known authorities and books of reference, and his later work, "Annals of the British Peasantry," is a most exhaustive treatise, which commences with the origin of the employer in mediæval times, and ends with the status of the peasant of the present day. He also has published two historical romances, entitled "His Counterpart" and "The White Queen."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.

Of the seven daughters of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier and Lady Caroline Garnier, the eldest was MARY GARNIER, born 26th February, 1836. She was christened at Lewknor Church by her uncle, Rev. John Garnier. Sponsors, the Earl of Albemarle, Mrs. Thomas Garnier, and Lady Mary Stephenson. She died in December, 1896, at Warwick, and was buried there. She married, 2nd June, 1868, Captain Hon. Charles Gounter Legge, Rifle Brigade, son of William, fourth Earl of Dartmouth. Their children were William Kaye, born 13th June, 1869. He is a Captain in the Royal Essex Regiment (Pompadours), and is now serving with that regiment in the Transvaal War. John Augustus, born 31st July, 1871, an officer in the P. & O. Service. Thomas Charles, born 11th September, 1872, now in India (Woods and Forests). Francis Cecil, born 14th September, 1873, now in India. Gerald, born 7th September, 1875, died 27th September, 1875. Daniel, born 29th December, 1876, educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Oxford, now serving with the Yeomanry in South Africa. George Ronald, born 4th July, 1878, who is also serving with the Yeomanry in the Boer War; and one daughter, Helen Beatrice.

The second daughter is ANNE EMILY GARNIER, who was born at Lewknor Rectory, 13th May, 1837, and christened at Lewknor Church by her father. Her sponsors were the Rev. F. B. Portman, the Countess of Leicester, and Miss Anne Garnier. She married, 1st June, 1858, Major Edward Newdigate, of the Rifle Brigade, now Lt.-General Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate of Arbury, Alderman, J.P. and D.L. of Warwickshire, and Honorary Colonel of the Devonshire Regiment. Sir Edward was born in 1825, and entered the army as 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in 1842. He served in the Crimean War, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman (wounded), and the siege of Sebastopol. He was Brigade Major to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade at Aldershot, in 1857, and Assistant-Adjutant-General, 1865 to 1870. He commanded the 2nd Division at the battle of Ulundi, in the Zulu War, 1879, and has held the following appointments: Reg. District, Carlisle; Rifle Depôt, Winchester; the Chatham command; the South-Eastern District, Dover; and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas, until retired for age, in 1892, after more than fifty years' service on the active list.

Lady Newdegate has compiled and published more than one work of interest from the family archives at Arbury, such as "Gossip from a Muniment Room" and "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor."

The first work, "Gossip from a Muniment Room," gives a history of the two Fitton sisters in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one of whom, Anne, married Sir John Newdigate of Arbury, and the other, Mary, was Maid of Honour to the Maiden Queen. Mary Fitton has been supposed by some Shakespearean authorities to be the original of the "Dark Lady" of the Sonnets—a theory which is not confirmed by the Arbury records and portraits.

"The Cheverels of Cheverel" gives the real history of the characters in "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story"—one of George Eliot's most touching tales. It is compiled from the letters of the Lady Newdigate who was the original of George Eliot's Lady Cheverel.

The third daughter is EMILY CAROLINE GARNIER.

She was born 20th December, 1839, at Lewknor Rectory, and christened at Lewknor Church by her father. Her sponsors were Mr. William Garnier, of Rookesbury, Hants, Mrs. Martineau, of Basing Park, Hants, and Mrs. Charles Pilkington, of Stockton, Warwickshire. She married, 16th September, 1862, Philip Oxenden Papillon, D.L., M.P., of Lexden Manor, Colchester; Crowhurst Park, Sussex; and Telham Place, Sussex.

The marriage ceremony, which took place by special license in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, was performed by her grandfather, the old Dean of Winchester, assisted by her uncle, Hon. and Rev. Edward Keppel, and Rev. Ashton Oxenden, afterwards Bishop of Montreal. The bridegroom got locked into the east end of one of the Transepts of the Cathedral, and there was consequently a wait at the altar.

The marriage was of public interest, as it was the first solemnized in the Cathedral for over one hundred years. Excursion trains ran from all parts of the Midlands, and between 5,000 and 6,000 people assembled in the grand Cathedral to witness the ceremony. Some of these found their way into the Deanery garden afterwards, with the result that every flower-bed was trampled flat. Further damage might have occurred had their inclination to invade the dining-room, where the wedding breakfast was prepared, been carried into effect. Later on in the day the bridal couple started for London, driving to Washingboro' Station, in order to avoid the crowd at Lincoln. The manœuvre appeared to be successful. The platform of the little station was deserted; but no sooner did the train draw up, than in one moment it was flooded with trippers, who, not to be baulked, had travelled in hot haste from Lincoln station, when they found the objects of their pursuit had eluded them. The local papers, containing accounts of the wedding were afterwards hawked about the streets, and sandwich-men paraded the town with placards inscribed, "Marriage of Miss Emily Garnier."

Mr. Papillon was M.P. for Colchester from 1859 to 1865, and for many years leader of the Conservative party in that Borough, of which he was twice Mayor. His philanthropic work will always be remembered. As a magistrate—for many years chairman of the County Bench at Colchester, later on, chairman

of Quarter Sessions for Essex, and subsequently chairman of the Battle (Sussex) Bench—he acquired a knowledge of prisons and prisoners, which he utilised for their benefit, and he founded the Essex Association for the aid of discharged prisoners. In recognition of his valuable services he was appointed by the Conservative Government, in 1879, and re-appointed by Sir William Harcourt, in 1884, to the honorary post of Visitor of Milbank and Wormwood Scrubs Convict Prisons, an appointment which he held for ten years, until failing health obliged him gradually to relinquish his various posts of usefulness. Mr. Papillon died 16th August, 1899.

Mrs. Papillon is also well known as a philanthropist. She was the pioneer of work amongst the lowest class of factory employées. In 1878 she joined the Council of the Girls' Friendly Society, and founded a department of that Society for the benefit of factory girls. In 1879, in order to carry on her great work more comprehensively, she organized the Women's Help Society. After a time the operations of this Society disclosed the need of similar help for men, and in 1889 the Men's Help Society was formed on the model of the sister Society, Mrs. Papillon being the Organizing Secretary of both. In 1893 a department of this Society was established to improve the status of the "Discharged Soldier," and obtain for him suitable civilian employment. The scheme, which was originated by Mrs. Papillon, consisted in the provision of a "Soldier's Friend" in every town and village in the United Kingdom, the addresses being printed in a book, in order that each soldier might be commended direct from the army to a "Friend" on discharge. At the end of five years between 10,000 and 11,000 parishes were supplied with an address. The labour of recruiting so large a number of personal agents may be judged from the fact that Mrs. Papillon's correspondence during these years occupied on an average at least six hours per diem. The work had been thus far completed, when the Men's Help Society, of which it had been a department, was merged in "The Church of England Men's Society," under the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop appointed Mrs. Papillon a member of the General Committee, for carrying out the amalgamation of the existing societies for men, and subsequently a member of the

Executive Committee of six, presided over by the Bishop of Stepney, for planning the constitution of the new Society. Mrs. Papillon was the only woman member of either Committee, and when the work of organization was completed, she retired, refusing to be nominated a member of the permanent Council of the new "Church of England Men's Society," which she considered should consist solely of men. The Soldiers' Department was now separated from the original Society, and it became an independent organization (retaining its name of "Soldiers' Help Society"), under the presidency of H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who, with H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, joined the Executive Committee, Mrs. Papillon continuing to hold the post of Honorary Organizing Secretary.

In connection with her work amongst women, Mrs. Papillon gave frequent addresses in various parts of England; and in 1887 received, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, a gracious message of thanks from her Majesty for a series of lectures on the British Constitution, on the Advantages of Monarchical Government, and the Personal Life of the Queen, given to large gatherings of working women in South and East London, Manchester, etc., and in the Lammas Hall, at Battersea, where Socialism prevailed. At these meetings resolutions of loyalty to the Queen were enthusiastically passed. Mrs. Papillon's personal work amongst women and girls, as well as her experience in organizing, rendered her an authority on these matters, and on two occasions she was an invited speaker at Church Congresses. She was the first woman to read her own paper at these august assemblies.

The children of this marriage are Pelham Rawstorn, Barrister-at-Law, B.C.L., J.P., who was born 22nd June, 1864. He was educated at Winchester School (Commoners), and at University College, Oxford. He is Chairman of the Battle Bench of Magistrates, and Captain in the Royal Sussex Militia. On the death of his father, in August, 1899, he inherited all the family estates, with the exception of Telham Place, which was bequeathed to his mother for her lifetime.

Harold Garnier and Godfrey Keppel, twins, were born 24th September, 1867; both were educated at Marlborough College.

Godfrey Keppel was entered at Merton College, Oxford, and married 14th February, 1899, Jessie Winifred Wilson-Paton.

Philip Hardinge, born 29th June, 1873. He was educated at Winchester School (Commoners). He married, 18th September, 1895, Rose Hawdon, and has one son, Philip Raymond Papillon.

The eldest daughter, Beatrice Emily, died in 1870.

The second daughter, Muriel Caroline, married, 22nd April, 1897, the Rev. H. C. Lenox Tindall, the famous Cambridge quarter of a mile runner, and has one child, Joyce Caroline.

The two other daughters are Cicely Gertrude and Bertha Sybil Papillon.

The fourth daughter is MARGARET GERTRUDE GARNIER. She was born at Longford Rectory, Derbyshire, and was christened in Longford Church by her father. Her sponsors were the Dowager Lady de Clifford, Miss Gertrude Trevor Parry, and Henry Delmé, Esq., of Cams Hall, Fareham, Hants. She married, 1st September, 1868, at the Church in Lancaster Gate, W., the Rev. Frank Fortesque Cornish, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools, and has four children: a son, Basil Sidney, born 12th June, 1869, B.N.C., Oxford, H.M. Inspector of Schools; and three daughters, Dorothy Helen, Marjory, and Ruth Mary.

The fifth was BERTHA FRANCES GARNIER, who was born 6th August, 1843, at Longford Rectory, Derbyshire. She was christened in Longford Church by her grandfather, the Dean of Winchester. Her sponsors were Viscountess Bury, Miss Delmé, and Rev. William Green. She died on 10th January, 1855, at 5, Upper Harley Street, London, aged 12 years, and was buried in the old churchyard of Bishopstoke, Hants, where there is a cross to her memory.

The sixth is MABEL CAROLINE GARNIER, who was born at 5, Upper Harley Street, London, and was christened by her father at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone. Sponsors, William Tollemache, Esq., Lady Anna Maria Tollemache, and Lady Elizabeth Boyle. She married, 17th July, 1888, at Quidenham, Major (now Colonel) Frederick St. Leger Tottenham, 7th Fusiliers, of Mount Callan, Inagh, Co. Clare, Ireland. Their children are Robert Garnier, born 16th October, 1889;

George Richard Frederick, born 18th November, 1890; and Edward Synge, born 21st September, 1893.

And the youngest is ETHEL BERTHA GARNIER, who was born at 5, Upper Harley Street, London, and was christened by her father in Trinity Church, St. Marylebone. Her sponsors were Rev. W. Green, of Penshurst, Kent; Frances, Countess of Albemarle; and Mrs. Arthur Mills. She married, 17th July, 1888, at Quidenham, William Dunbar Blyth, I.C.S., son of the late Dr. Blyth, F.R.C.S., LL.D. Their children are John Dunbar, born 13th April, 1889, and a daughter, Jessie Caroline.

Here the author lays down his pen, having placed on paper the whole of the results of his researches into the history of the "GARNIERS OF HAMPSHIRE." He leaves it to one of those who shall come after him to continue this history of the family, say one hundred years hence, and his only wish is that the history of the family in the next century may uphold the honour of the name, as it has been upheld during the last four centuries.

APPENDIX I.

THE GARNIERS, GARNERIUS, OR GUARNERIUS OF ITALY.

Bibliotheque des Ecoles Françaises d'Athenes et de Rome Fas: 32.

Les Archives, la Bibliotheque et le Fresor de l'Ordre de Saint Jean de Jerusalem a Malte.

par Delaville le Roulx.

Listes des Dignitaires et des Freres de l'Ordre de St. Jean a Jerusalem.

1099—1290.

Grands Maîtres.	Dignitaires.	
Garnerius de Neapoli (Oct. 1190) Juin 1192-13 Oct. 1192 avec le titre de Maître de l'Hôpital à Acre.*	Garnerius (de Neapoli) 1176 1st Janvier 1182 Herquet, p. 38, l'appelle Garnier de Naplouse, mais aucun texte ne lui donne ce nom.	(I.)

Officiers de Terre-Sainte.

Giblet (name of place).

Chatelain.

Garnerius—1173-1175. (The same Garnerius as named in Document XXXIII.). (II)

Officiers d'Outre-Mer.

France.	*Angleterre.*
Grands Prieurs.	Prieurs.
Garnerius de Neapoli 1189.	Garnerius de Neapoli vers 1180.

* The dates are the earliest ones given in the different authorities consulted.

(I.) The same as in Document XXXIII.

FRÈRES.

Garnerius Tempore Magistri Raimundi (1125-1157).	Garnerius de Gibelin 1175. (The same as in Document XXXIII.)

ARCHIVES DE L'ORDRE.

DOCUMENTS.

(2.)

No. VI.

1141.

Heading of Document.

Jerosolimis. Willelmus, sanctæ Jerusalem patriarcha Consilio Petri, prioris S. Sepulchri, hortum domui quæ Cantoris Anselmi olim fuerat adjacentem in Cambium pro duabus stationibus in platea Sarianorum sitis, Raimundo, Hospitalis S. Johannis Baptistae Magistro, confert.

After first part of Document comes :—

Acta est hęc confirmatio Jerosolimis, anno incarnationis domini MCXLI, indictione VI, presentibus Subscriptis testibus, scilicet: Petro, priore sancti Sepulchri;—Godefrido, thezaurario;—Aimerico, Canonico;—Willelmo, preposito;—Domino Lamberto;—*Domino Garnerio;*—etc.

DOCUMENT No. V.

(1.)

12 Jul: 1137.

Heading.

Willelmus, Sanctæ Jerusalem patriarcha, dat Galtero de Lucia licentiam vendendi Roberts Medico domum quamdam prope lacum Balneorum.

* * * *

After first part of document comes :—

Document continued.

Ut autem hęc omnia firma et inconvulsa permaneant imposterum, scripti presentis paginam sigilli proprii impressione roboravi et subscriptorum testimonio confirmavi.—Affuerunt etenim prefate donationi et venditioni atque concessioni de capitulo ęcclesię Sancti Sepulcri: Petrus, prior; Robertus, Archidiaconus; etc.—(and then among other names)—*Garnerius.*

Doc: XXXIII.

1175 Heading.

Gila, assensu filii sui Petri, vendit domum quamdam apud Jerusalem pauperibus Hospitalis beati Johannis.

At end of document :—

Hujus rei testes sunt: Johannes Bricuis; etc. . . . (and then among other names) *Frater Garnerius, Castellanus Gibelini;*

Doc: LXII.

Apud Accon.—Rogerius de Molinis, Hospitalis magister, concedit quidam Bisansono ad perpetuum censum domos quasdam apud Accon. 1184 Heading.

* * * *

After first part of Document comes :—

Quod ut semper ratum et inviolatum permaneat, presentem paginam nostri Sigilli inpressione muniri et corroborari fecimus, quosdam et de nostris fratribus in testimonium subscribi precipientes, quorum hec sunt nomina : *frater videlicit Garnerius, tunc temporis preceptor in Hospitali :* etc.

Document LXVIII.

Acre. Bohémond IV, prince d'Antioche, confirme le don et la vente faits à l'Hôpital de Saint Jean de Jérusalem par Jean Nicéphore, de biens à Cellorie. 27th Oct. 1231. Heading. The first Doc. in French.

After first part comes :—

De ces tes choses sont garent (name of several and then) Garnerius Salamans (Famille d'outre-Mer).

According to note.

Doc: LXVII.

Frater Gerinus, domus Hospitalis Jerusalem magister, cum domino Nicolao Antelmi Concambium facit domus cujusdem, emptae a domina Ysabella de Petra, cum domo ipsius Nicolai, contigna Hospitali, apud Accon. Nov. 1275. Heading.

In the course of the document occur the following lines :—

Prefate igitur domus, quam cum domino Nicholao commutavimus, sunt metæ tales : ab oriente adheret via publice et regie quæ transit per Novam Portam, in hunc modum quod murus ipsius domus recta linea protenditur a turri quæ est supra portam civitatis usque ad angulum domus Margaretæ, positus versus orientem.—Ab occidente vero coheret domui Templi, quæ fuit domini *Guarnerii Theutonici*, et aliis domibus sub censu regio constitutis. This Garnerius [illegible] Garnier l'Aleman (see Doc: LXVIII.), called Le Vieux, one of the Familles d'outre-Mer.

APPENDIX II.

JEAN GARNIER OF STRASBURG.

TRANSLATION (~~HAGE~~). Haag /

Garnier (Jean), the successor to the martyr Pierre Brully in the pulpit of the French Church at Strasburg, was worthy of this office by his zeal and piety.

He had originally been a Jacobin monk at the Franciscan Convent of Airgnon. Later, according to his own accusation (account of himself), he had been plunged ("jusques oreilles") up to the eyes in papistical superstitions, and had persecuted, even to the death, those who insulted the Romish Church. Becoming converted, he was forced to flee, and retired to Strasburg, where, from 1544, he fulfilled the duties of pastor in place of Brully, who perished the following year at Tournay. He was among those who, in 1549, rejected the Interim, namely, the methods of conciliation instituted by Charles V., and was obliged to leave Strasburg. He returned, however, when the Church regained its liberty in 1552, but again was forced to leave in 1555, in consequence of the opposition to which he was subjected on the part of the Lutheran pastors. The tolerant Bucer and his colleagues had unfortunately been replaced by fanatical Lutherans, who, if we are to believe a letter of Calvin's,* had recourse to unworthy machinations in their endeavour to oblige him once more to absent himself. Possibly Garnier, on his side, failed to exercise sufficient tact in his dispute over the Lutheran doctrines; what is at any rate certain is, that he made enemies even among the members of his own flock, in his effort to maintain with too much vigour the severe discipline introduced by Calvin.†

The Ecclesiastical Council summoned him to justify himself for having abused several members of his Church, and more especially for

* Many of Calvin's letters found in Opera Calv: prove the close intimacy which existed between J. Garnier and the Reformer.

† M. le Professeur Auguste Bernus, of Lausanne, the greatest European authority on the Huguenots of Europe, has so far been unable to satisfy himself that Jean Garnier of Strasburg is a member of the Garnier family of Vitry le François, Champagne, France.

holding erroneous ideas on the dogma of the Real Presence. Garnier promised, in regard to this latter question, to keep to the Augsbourg confession, and the matter would probably have rested there, had it not been for the imprudence of his colleague, Richard François, known as Vauville, who was soon to become a relation of his by marriage. Vauville undertook too vigorously to defend Garnier, and did not hesitate to denounce his accusers from the pulpit as disturbers of the public peace. The Magistrate would not tolerate this licence, and ordered him to be put in prison. Garnier then consented to a (terms of agreement) reconcilement, which (were or was) read from the pulpit, the 25th March, 1555, by the delegates of the magistrate (magisterial delegates); but, either because he repented his condescension, or because some of the articles of the agreement were actually altered, he dared to put forward a complaint that it had been tampered with, and he only escaped a criminal prosecution by sending in his resignation.

About this time (1555-62) he was Professor of Theology at the Marbourg and preacher at the Court of Cassel.

His immediate successor at Strasburg was Pierre Boquin, who was replaced the same year by Pierre Alexandre, an Englishman, who had taken refuge at Strasburg in 1554, and by Jean Loquet, who, like Garnier, had suffered much from the intolerance of the Lutheran Clergy. War, however, was not finally declared between the two communions until the ministry of Guillaume Olbrac, or Holbrach, also called Aulprecht, a pupil of Calvin's, who for some time had officiated at the French Church of Francfort-sur-le-Mein. As early as 1562 Olbrac had been excluded from the Consistory, and the following year his church was closed. On the 23rd May of this same year, 1562, Jean Garnier arrived at Metz. The Church in this town had so increased in numbers that the two pastors, Pierre de Cologne and Jean Tassin, were obliged to engage two new ones to help them, "Louis Desmazures et Garnier," without counting several others "de moindre etoffe" (of less note). Garnier, no doubt, arrived from Hesse, and began at once to preach, fulfilling his week's office like his colleagues.

In July he was absent for a little while visiting in the Comtat Venaissin near the Comtesse de Sérignan; he returned to Metz the 8th November, having passed by way of Sedan. His preaching met with the greatest success among the people of Metz.

On Sunday, the 5th September, 1563, the day of the Lord's Supper, and the following day, the Minister of the Retranchement* preached on the Mass and on the Lord's Supper.

The "Livre des Drappiers" of Metz adds to this testimony: "In

* The Retranchement de Guise, the site of the reformed Church at Metz.

this present year there was public preaching on the great and extraordinary abuses associated with the service of the Mass by priests and monks. On the day of the Lord's Supper these were proclaimed at the Church of the Evangelists by a minister called Jehan Guernier, and before the whole assembly were openly declared the abuse and idolatry which exist."

It was on the occasion of this preaching that Garnier had his "Goliath Conference de la Messe et de la Cène, 1565" printed. He renewed his attacks on the day of celebration the following year (Sept., 1566), and this time the Catholic Clergy were so enraged that they obtained from the Sire d'Ausance, who was Governor of the town, the expulsion of the preacher, notwithstanding the entreaties of his partisans.

He had married, for the second time, Anne, daughter of the late Denys François, 24th January, 1566.

Jean Garnier shewed himself more conciliatory during a later phase of his Ministry at Strasburg, from 1569-1574. The number of the reformed had considerably increased in the town, and "out of pity," it is said, the Council in 1569 gave permission to Jean Garnier to preach the Word of God to them, on condition that he would not touch on any controversial points, that he would not administer the Sacraments, nor celebrate any Marriage, etc.

Further, this permission was only granted for *one* winter; but, as the Minister was careful to confine himself within the prescribed limits. the magistrate shut his eyes, and the Church continued its assembly. Garnier was succeeded in 1575 by Jean Grenon, who, less prudent, openly set himself in opposition to the German pastors. On a complaint being sent up by the latter, the Council intervened, and again closed the French Church, 20th February, 1577.

From Strasburg, Garnier returned to Cassel, where he died, 6th January, 1574.

N.B.—It is possible (but the author can obtain no evidence to prove it) that Isaac Garnier, of Strasburg, student at Geneva in 1564 (Ts Garnerius argentinensis), was a son of Jean Garnier, above.

Garnier (Isaac) de Châteaudun, student in Theology in 1614, ordained 1618, pastor of Marchenoir from 1618 to 1643, married Marie Morin.

Daniel Garnier was Sieur de Mougay, and Anne Garnier (married Samuel Racicot), and had six children.

GARNIER OF PEROUSE.

PAUL GARNIER was a Huguenot Pastor, whose ministry lay in the Valley of the Pérouse. In 1583, when walking on the high road in

company with M. François Guerin, a neighbouring Huguenot Pastor, he was brutally assailed by the Papist soldiers, quartered in the Castle of Pérouse.

So terrible were his wounds that he was reported dead. The reformers of the valley rose to a man to avenge their beloved Pastor's death. The Governor of the Castle, in order to quell the rebellion, promised severe punishment to the assailants, and at the same time assured the reformers that their Pastor was not dead, but recovering. The rebellion was quashed, but the promises of the Governor were never fulfilled; thus, day by day, grew wider the breach between the Huguenots and the Papists.

Paul Garnier, in the meantime, having been taken by one of the most prominent Papists into the town of Pérouse, where his terrible wounds were dressed, slowly recovered consciousness. His illness was a long one, but he eventually recovered from his wounds, with the exception of his principal injury, a terrific sword-cut, extending from the ear to the mouth, which for the rest of his life caused him pain when speaking. It is recorded by one historian that Paul Garnier was slowly sliced to pieces in 1587 by the Papists, and by another writer that he was "flayed alive."*

* Though the combination of the two familiar names of "Paul" and "Garnier," which appear so frequently in the "Chronicles of the Garniers of Hampshire," would lead one to believe that Paul Garnier (who was wounded by Papists in the Valley of Pérouse), must be a son or nephew of Guillémin Garnier, of Vitry; the author can find no evidence to prove the fact.

APPENDIX III.

JEAN GARNIER'S LETTERS TO CALVIN.

910 Letter.
1547, Mai.

Garnerius* Calvino.

Præmissis nonnullis de ecclesia Vesaliensis deploratum germaniae statum depingit, maxime vero discrimen deflet in quo gallica ecclesia Argentorati versatur, cuius membra timore perculsi iam fugam parant. Suos ut Calvinus literis consoletur et firmet enixe rogat.

Let. 917.
1547, Jun.

Garnerius Calvino.

Recentissimi rumores de bello germanico—Conditiones fœderis Argentoratenses inter et Caesarem icti.

Let. 1541.
1551, Octob.

Garnerius Calvino.

Ex Hassia redux nova quaedam affert ex Germania, maxime de Magdeburgensibus.

Item nonnulla Argentoratensia.

Let. 1587.
1586-1589.

Garnerius Calvino.

Turbas sacramentarias Argentorati recrudescere docet; sibi confessionem denuo impositam, et haud oblique propter suum cum Helvetiis consensum expulsionem denunciatam.

Petit ut consilio ipsum precibus ecclesiam adiuvet Calvinus.

Let. 2125.
1555, Feb.

Garnerius Calvino.

Refert quomodo Argentoratis eius Defensio Excepta fuit, pauca addit de aliis rebus et suum devinctum Magistro animum profitetur.

* Post Petrum Bruly Minister apud Gallos Argentoratenses, January, 1545.

Garnerius Calvino. Let. 2190.

Commendat adolescentes Germanos Galliam adeuntes et simul statum ecclesiae Gallicanae Argentoratencis fere deploratum describit. 1555, April.

Garnerius Calvino. Let. 2232.

Tristissimum statum coetus Gallicani Argentoratensis deflet ; ipse a Magistratu exauctoratus Genevam concessurus est. 1555, Jun.

Calvinus Garnerio. Let. 2231.

Si res Argentorati male cesserunt ipsum Garnerium non sine culpa fuisse docet, Etiam ab Alexandro sibi cavere non abs re erit. 1555, Jun.

Calvinus Garnerio. Let. 2267.

Ministerio abdicate ipse autor est ut oblatum novum Munus adeat, quippe qui majoris momenti officio non amplius obstrictus sit. 1555, August.

Garnerius Calvino. Let. 2858.

Aulae pertaesus cogitavit de munere Ecclesiastico in comitatu Mombelgardensis suscipiendo sed invito Tossano non potuit. 1558, April.

There are other letters to and from Garnier, in correspondence with Bullinger, Farello, Vireto, Zaucus.

M. Le Professeur Bernus, of Lausanne, whom the author has consulted, and to whom the author owes an immense debt of gratitude for most valuable help given during these researches, cannot yet discover whether the above Garnier is a Garnier of Vitry le François.

APPENDIX IV.

GARNIERS OF VITRY AND CAEN.

VOL. III.

Rev. David C. A. Agnew.

"Protestant Exiles from France in the reign of Louis XIV." or "The Huguenot Refugees and their Descendants in Gt. Britain and Ireland." (Result of research in the Public Record Office, Doctors' Commons, and other sources.)

List of names of persons born "in partibus transmarinis" naturalised by Royal Letters Patent, Westminster.

p. 39.

21st January. 36. Car. II. (1685, N.S.).

Isaac Garnier, John, Jonas, Daniel, Paul, and Mary, children.

These are Garniers of Vitry le François, who all fled to England in 1685.

p. 43 (also in Vol. I., p. 45).

15th. April, 3rd Ja. II. (1687).

Michael Garnier, Mary wife, James, Daniel and Samuel sons; Peter Garnier. A Refugee from Caen in Normandy who arrived in England in 1687 two years after Isaac Garnier of Vitry, the Ancestor of the Garniers of Hampshire. (Michael Garnier was not a relation of Isaac Garnier of Vitry le François.)

Isaac Garnier, the Refugee to England, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.

Agnew's list for: 5th January, 3rd Ja. II. (1688, N.S. has among its names that of "*Isaac Garinoz.*")

Durrant Cooper (Camden Society) has a corresponding list dated 16th December, 1687, in which the name is printed "*Isaac Garnier.*"

VOL. II., 148.

An account of the family of Flournois or Flournoys, one member of which, Peter Flournoys, came to England and was naturalised in 1682. He was appointed by George I. as tutor to the Earl of Sunderland's nephews, and he was later on Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes of His Majesty. He died in 1719, and *Isaac Garnier* was a witness to the signature of his will.

VOL. III., p. 39.

"Isaac Garnier's family seem to have taken deep root in England. On Christmas Day, 1868 (the public print informs us), the Very Rev.

Dr. Garnier, Dean of Winchester, who is blind and in his 94th year, recited to the Congregation in the Cathedral the whole of the prayers at the afternoon Service."

Garnier (*Louis*) *fils d'Isaac, Chirurgien ; natif de Vitry en Champagne*, étudiant à Génève en 1661, et à Die, pasteur de Chauny, 1667-69 ; Ag, 1679-81.

The Garniers, of Vitry-le-François, to which family belongs this last named pastor, were a well-known family of the country, dating back to the Garniers, Sieurs du Tron Lawyers (Gens de robe) ; their genealogy is given to a certain extent is detail in Bull XI. 361.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Garnier, native of Vitry and citizen of the Republic of Bâsle, died at Lausanne 26th Nov. 1739, leaving 60 liv : to the refugees."

GARNIERS SENTENCED TO THE GALLEYS.

Coquerel. "Histoire des Eglises du Desert."

Extract des Articles du dernier Synode des Églises Wallones du Pays-Bas.

Tenu à Gonda le 19 Avril et jours suivants 1708.

Article XXXI.

A la lecture de l'article 36iem du Synode précédent la compagnie, qui est toujours vivement touchés des souffrances continuelles de nos frères Confesseurs sur les galéres, et qui ne cesse en admirant la constance et la grâce de Dieu en eux, de présenter des prieres ardentes au père des miséricordes pour leur consolation et leur délivrance, ayant appris que les sources des charites ont beaucoup diminué depuis un an, et qu'ils ont été plus dénues de secours, elle renouvelle fortement son exhortation aux églises pour les obliger à s'élargir de plus en faveur de nos dits frères. Elle loue celles qui l'ont fait nouvellement, et elle recommande à toutes les autres de ne se point relâcher en bienfaisant, vu que le nombre de ces fidèles va au-delà de trois cent quatre-vingts, et qu'ils ont besoin d'une continuelle assistance. Elle charge tous députés du Synode de remercier, chacun dans leur ville, M.M. nos très-honorez frères les pasteurs flamands des charites qu'ils ont déjà si généreusement et si libéralement fournies et de les exhorter à continuer encore leurs soins, tant dans leurs consistoires que dans leurs classes et dans leurs synodes, pour exciter les compassions des eglises flamandes et en obtenir de nouveaux secours qui seront fidélement envoyés à ces

dignes athlètes du Seigneur comme ils l'ont été jusqu'ici, selon que cela a paru encore dans cette assemblée par les contes que les églises d'Amsterdam et de Rotterdam ont rendus par leurs deputez.

Au-dessous est écrit :

G. Baux, président.

J. Guillebert, scribe

Concordat originali, quod attestor

Signé Abrahamus Signard

Pastor ecclesiae Gallicanae Medioburgensis.

Hagg. (Further notice under heading "Forçats et Galériens.")

La France Protestants. Garnier (Jacques) de Baroche, en Dunois, condamné par le parliment de Metz, 1st Octobre, 1686; passé en Amérique.

Garnier (Jean) de Voulliers, près Vitry-le-François, condamné à Sedan en 1686; sur "La Vieille St. Louis" à Marseille et plus tard sur "La Vieille Réale" No. 9, 547; mort à la peine en 1709.

Garnier (Jean) de Bourdeaux en Dauphiné, condamné par l'Intendant, M. de Bouchat, le 23 Nov. 1689.

Garnier ou Granier (Pierre) de Bordeaux en Dauphiné, condamné en 1689 à Grenoble. Mort à l'hôpital le 10 Fév. 1708. Sur "l'Héroine" à St. Malo en 1698 et sur "La Vieille Réale." No. II. 809. Though condemned to the same Galley as Jean Garnier of Vitry, the author can trace no relationship.

1707. Liste des confesseurs de la religion réformée qui sont dans les cachots et sur les galères à Marseille.

(Extraite des registres officiels des Églises wallones (françaises) des provinces unies de Hollande).

Sur la galère	Sur la galère
"La Vieille Reale."	"Héroine."
Jean Garnier.	Pierre Garnier.
(A Vitry Garnier.)	The author cannot trace his relationship to the Garniers of Vitry.

GARNIERS OF SAINTES AND VASSY.

Another Garnier family were a well-known family of Saintes: Sieurs de la Cour, and Sieurs de Chanteloup. Jean Garnier, Sieur de Montignac was one of them. Many fled to l'ille de Rhè, and to New York; two to Rochelle and from there to America. Charles Garnier of this family and his wife were forbidden to live together having been

married "au Desert." One, Samuel Garnier of Vassy, was blind and came to London, 1705.

The author can trace no relationship to the Garniers of Vitry.

CHURCHES OF LANGUEDOC.

On the 15th January, 1594, an assembly of the Churches of Languedoc met at Montpellier to draw up, swear to and sign an oath of Union of the Reformed Churches and of allegiance to the King. Among the signatures we find:—

Fontanon, *Garnier et Reynier, Consuls de Montpellier.*

THE DELMES.

Delmé (Adrien) Deacon of the Church of Norwich before 1616, was father of Philippe, minister of this Church at the same date and husband of Elisabeth daughter of Elie Mauroy, Pastor of Canterbury.

Philippe Delmé succeeded his father-in-law in 1619, and died Pastor of Canterbury in 1653. His son Elie, was Pastor in London and left a son John Delmé, who also studied theology as is proved by three works which we know to be by him. See Papillon's "Life of Thomas Papillon of Acrise."

The name of this family was written de Lemé; Philippe was the first to sign Delmé and d'Elmé.

GARNIERS OF AURIGNY.

Schickler, Vol. II., 525-26.

Les Eglises de Refuge.

The little islands also received their contingent. In the Diary of Elie Picot, pastor at Aurigny, we find the following notice dated 1685: "There are here at this moment the Seigneurs de Séqueville, de Colombières and de la Mothe, noblemen who have been forced to flee from France for the cause of the truth, on account of the Godless King, murderer and persecutor of the sons of God."

Certain marriages and interments of refugees are reported in the Registers (Records).

At Aurigny. Burials: 1669, Mlle Marie le Fanu, dame de Bourg, native of Caen; without a date, but after 1669, Madame *Judith Garnier*, widow of the late M. Pabou: Minister of St. Ev: native of Meschers, in Saintonge, aged 60.

GARNIERS OF JERSEY.

III. 385. The "Société jersiaise" has published (in French) "Alphabetical list of Abjurations of the Roman Catholic Religion, registered at the Record-Office of the Ecclesiastical Court of Jersey 1685-1715."

Under the general term of "Abjurations" we find that of *Garnier.*

(There is no distinction in the list between "Abjurations" and "Reconnaissances," or public acknowledgment of having under pressure subscribed to the errors of the Romish Church, which was necessary before being received back into the reformed Church.)

BESCHEFER FAMILY.

Southernden Burns, p. 147.

From the Register of the Église du Tabernacle "To day, Monday, the third day of January 1703-4 M. Pegorier, Pastor of this Church, blessed the marriage of Mons Daniel Peltrau, Merchant, and the respected ("honeste-virtuous") Damoiselle Marie Anne de Beschefer, daughter of the worthy Jaques Beschefer and Dame Louise Vilain, her father and Mother, all members of this Church and inhabiting this Town.

J. Beschefer	Daniel Pelletreau
C. Pegorier	Mariane Béchefer.

GARNIERS OF GERMANY.

TRANSLATION.

M. Ch. Weiss, p. 224.

The German Colony of Garniers. The little Colony of Friedrichsdorf—deserves especial notice in the history of the "Refuge." Founded by the French refugees in 1687, it has preserved its language and characteristics better than any of the other protestant Colonies in this part of Germany. At the present day, its inhabitants number nine hundred, all of whom continue to speak the french tongue as it was spoken in the time of Louis XIV.—The notices in the streets are in french, and the same language is used in the schools. For a hundred and fifty years the refugees have continued to intermarry, not a single marriage having been contracted with the German families of the Country.

They are noted for their temperance and sobriety, and the whole colony enjoys an ease of circumstance which the members owe to their own industry, not a single poor person being known among them. Hospitable towards strangers, they offered an asylum to the miserable remnants of the French army, which was beaten at Leipzig, and a

considerable number of our soldiers, thus abandoned by fortune, took up their permanent abode in the Colony, which they nicknamed "La petite France."

The chief families of Friedrichsdorf at the present date are (among others) *Garnier*, etc.

AMERICAN GARNIERS.

The immense number of Refugees who fled to New York so increased the size of the Colony that the French Church in the town became for a while the Metropolis of Calvinism in the New World—the principal heads of families were *Garnier*, etc. p. 377.

p. 19 (note).

In the year 1731 the London Walloon Church received a letter from the Congregation at Charlestown requesting a pastor to be sent to them, who would receive £80 per annum and £25 or more for his passage. The letter is signed, Peter Fellan, Etienne Moumier, Mathurin Boigard, Jean le Breton, André de Veaux, Authoine Bonneau, Jacob Satur, Joel Poinset, *Jean Garnier*, Jaques le Chautre, C. Birot. Southerndon Burns. (America.)

PERSECUTION OF GARNIERS OF VITRY.

1685. Numerous acts of the Parliament of Paris forbidding, either provisionally or finally, the exercise of the Reformed Religion in various localities, on account of offences against the ordinances concerning religion. Hist. Ch. II C. Dict.

Among the Churches included in the above is that of Vitry-le-François.

Isaac Garnier, the English Refugee.

The Reformed were accustomed to similar contradictions at Poitiers, where Filleau lost no opportunity of injuring them. *Garnier* having presented himself for the examination of Apothecary, had to undergo similar treatment this year. The end of this matter was however that the sentence passed against him at Poitiers, 8th February of the following year was annulled by an act of the Chambre de l'Edit.

1656 8th Feb. Act of the Chambre de l'Edit at Paris which annuls sentence of the Parliament of Poitiers, whereby an Apothecary by name *Garnier*, was declared ineligible for admission to the Mastership on account of his religion. Hist. Ch. [illegible] Prot. Ch. C. Dict. Vol. II. p. 44

Edit de Nantes, Vol. III., pp. 186, 187.

Benoit.

The year 1655 was only remarkable for certain petty transactions which served to shew the obstinacy and injustice to some of the Parliaments.—That of Bordeaux had a fine occasion for exercising its unrighteous zeal against a man (Coutris) who asked to be admitted Apothecary.

The Catholic masters pretended that according to the ancient statutes of their profession—those who wished to become passed masters must join the Brotherhood of St. Michel, which the Reformed being unable to do, it was concluded that they were also ineligible for the mastership.

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pp. 39 and 40.

An Historical Memorial of the most remarkable proceedings against the Protestants in France from 1744-1751, trans. from French original, London, 1752.

(A list of persons who by an "arrêt" of 21st May of the Parliament of Bordeaux 1749, were ordered to part forthwith from one another, their marriage being illegal, the parties having been married by their own Ministers and without observing the prescribed formalities.)

Among the list is the name of *Peter Ganier* which looks as if it might be *Garnier.*—The wife was Anne Gaillon.

(It is doubtful if Peter Garnier had any relationship with the Garniers of Vitry le François.)

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p. 67.

Hist. Mem.

A congregation assembled that day (12th December 1745) near Vernoux by a colleague of M. Desubas, (Mattheu Majul, alias Desubas, a native of Desubas, in the parish of Vernoux, Minister in the upper and lower Vivarais,) who had been arrested, being alarmed at the danger their pastor was in, ran towards the town: it consisted chiefly of old men, women and children, who had recourse to no other means but supplications and tears to obtain the enlargement of their minister, being encouraged to make the application by four of the principal inhabitants of the place viz. Messrs. Afforty, Montagne, *Garnier*, and Abriac. But instead of obtaining their request, the Burghers, in concert with the garrison loaded their pieces, and fired from their windows upon the feeble and defenceless multitude.

It is doubtful if the above-mentioned Garnier could have been of the family of the Garniers of Vitry le François.

GARRICK FAMILY.

David Agnew. Vol. II., p. 284.

From Pedigree of the Garrick family translated from a French document written by David Garrick's grandfather, David Garric.

"The 5th October 1685. I, Garric, arrived at London having come from Bordeaux the 31st August of the same year, running away from the persecution of our Holy Religion.—I passed to Xaintouge, Poitou and Brittany. I embarked at St. Malo for Guernsey, where I remained for the space of a month leaving thing (*sic*) even my wife and a little boy four months old, called Peter Garric, who was then out at nurse at the Bastide near Bordeaux.

"The 5th Dec. 1685. God gave me my wife at London, English stile; she embarked from Bordeaux the 19th Nov; from whence she saved herself the Fourth and in a Bark of 14 ton, being hid in a hole, and was a month upon sea with strong tempests, and at great peril of being lost and taken by our persecutors, who were very inveterate. Pray God convert them."

Administration of the Goods of Paul Garnier Deceased
17 Dec. 1735.

William by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan to our well beloved in Christ, George Garnier the natural and lawful son of Paul Garnier late of Wickham in the County of Southampton.

Greeting whereas the said Paul Garnier—as is alledged lately dyed intestate having whilst living and at the time of his death Goods, Chattels or Credits in divers Diocesses or Jurisdittions by reason whereof the sole ordering and granting Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of the said deceased and also auditing allowing and final discharging the amount thereof are well known to us to appertain only and wholly and not to any inferior judge we being desirous that the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of the said deceased may be well and faithfully administered applied and disposed of according to Lands thereof by these Presents grant full power and authority to you in whose fidelity we confide, to administer and faithfully dispose of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased and to ask demand recover and receive whatever debts and credits did whilst living and at the time of his—death any way belong to his estate and to pay whatever debts the said deceased at the time of his death did owe so far as such Goods, Chattels, and Credits will thereto extend and the Law requires you being first sworn ——„—— well and faithfully to administer the same and to make a true and perfect Inventory all and singular the said Goods Chattels and Credits and to exhibit the same into the Registry of our Prerogative court of Canterbury on or before the last day of June next ensueing and also to render a just and true accompt thereof on or before the last day of

December which shall be in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and thirty six.—And we do by virtue of these Presents ordain depute and constitute you administrator—of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased Eleanor Garnier widow, the Relict of the said deceased dying before she had taken upon her lottory of Administration of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased Dated at London the seventeenth day of the month of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty five and in the Twentyeth Year of our Translation.

Intiat in officio Coquin
Dno Rsass August ij 1736
(signed) P. E. Arnold.

(signed) Wm. Legard deputy Registrar.
„ Pet. St. Eloy Intiat in Offc.
„ Hen. Stevens Coffy 3. Nov. X
Wm. Popp B.C.L. 1736.

Great Seal of the Prerogative Court
of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE BÉCHEFER FAMILY OF CHÂLONS AND VITRY.

(THE NAME IS ALSO WRITTEN BÉSCHEFER.)

Another Branch of the BÉCHEFER FAMILY.

NICOLAS BÉCHEFER,
m. Marie La Caussonier.

MICHEL BÉCHEFER,
m. Jeanne Robert.

DAVID BÉCHEFER,
called "Little Calvin,"
a merchant of Chalons,
m. 1598, JEANNE VARNIER.*

LOUIS BÉCHEFER,
Procureur du Roi at Chalons,
m. Jeanne de Loisie.

Several other children.

PIERRE BÉCHEFER,
m. Crespine Lemoine.

Several other children.

JACQUES BÉCHEFER,
Seigneur de Virly, living at Vitry,
m. 1560 (1) Jeanne Houdinot and (2) Marguerite Gervaisot.
who died 1568.

MARGUERITE BÉCHEFER,
m. 1583, ABRAHAM VARNIER.*
He was known as "Father Abraham."

ABRAHAM BÉCHEFER, O.S.P.

ISAAC BÉCHEFER,
m. Marie Pasquet.

JACOB BÉCHEFER,
m. Madeleine Herbin.

BENJAMIN BÉCHEFER,
m. 1611, Jeanne Louis,
of Bar-le-duc.

ELISABETH BÉCHEFER,
m. Théopp. de Beaulue, of Sedan,
Minister of Heiltz-le-Maurupt.

RACHEL BÉCHEFER,
m. M. de Vassan,
O.S.P.

A Son, M.D., O.S.P.

PIERRETTE, m. Daniel Saguey, at Chalons.

JEANNE, m. M. de La Place, Merchant at Charleville.

ELISABETH. —— m. ELISABETH BÉCHEFER.

JACQUES BÉCHEFER,
a lawyer of Chalons,
d. 1673,

MARIE BÉCHEFER.

ABRAHAM B.

MARGUERITE B., m. Phil. Platelle Orfèvre.

MADELEINE B., m. 1633, Simon Hullon.

BENJAMIN BÉCHEFER,
b. 1608, Physician,
m. 1636,
MARGUERITE GARNIER.

MARGUERITE B., m. Charles Milet.

MARIE B., m. Daniel Colinet.

DAVID BÉCHEFER,
Conseiller at Vitry,
m. 1660, SUZANNE VARNIER,*
living in Vitry, 1712 (Toujours Protestants).

ISAAC BÉCHEFER,
m. 1656 (1) MADELEINE VARNIER* and (2) MARIE VARIOT.

JEANNE BÉCHEFER,
b. 1658,
m. 1674, Pierre de Plan,
Sieur du Plessis.

M. BÉCHEFER,
Officier en Hollande.

JACQUES BÉCHEFER,
called "The Dauphin,"
m. Louise Vilain.

Several children,
who went to London.

MARGUERITE BÉCHEFER,
m. **ISAAC GARNIER**, of Vitry,
called "The Charitable Apothecary." He fled to England in 1685, and is the Ancestor of all the
GARNIERS OF ENGLAND.

JACQUES B.,
b. 1661,
d. 1731,
m. Suzanne de la Coude.†

SUZANNE B.,
b. 1664,
m. Jacques Mazoudon,
Capitaine en France.

JEANNE B.,
b. 1671,
d. 1745,
m. 1687,
Simon Hullon,
at Vitry.

DAVID B.,
b. 1674,
d. 1759,
Conseiller at Vitry,
m. Catharine Precard.
He married a Protestant at Vitry.

MARIE B.,
b. 1676,
m. Claude de Heudé,
Seigneur de Blay.

ELISABETH B.,
b. 1679,
m. (1) M. Renaudet,
Capitaine en France,
who died 1711, and
(2) M. Desmont,
Commandant en France.

JACQUES DE BÉCHEFER,
Captain in the Prussian Army,
d. at Bâle, 1703,
O.S.P.

MDLLE. DE BÉCHEFER,
m. at Berlin, 1708,
SAMUEL DE COCCEJI.

LISE DE BÉCHEFER,
m. at Berlin,
le baron
Samuel de Hertfeld.

M. BÉCHEFER,
Conseiller at Vitry,
m. MDLLE. DOMINÉ.

* Professor Bernus, of Lausanne, is of opinion that the names of "Garnier" and "Varnier" were originally one and the same name, viz., *Garnier*.

† Suzanne de la Coude was the daughter of Jean de la Coude, originaire de Nérac, and Suzanne Garnier. The latter was the daughter of Isaac Garnier (who died at Bâle, 12th April, 1692, aged 82 years), and Marie Varnier. Isaac Garnier was the son of Jean Garnier, of Joussecourt, Vitry le François, Champegne, France, Seigneur du Tron, born 1563; and of Jacqueline Hullon, sister to Simon Hullon, Secretary of Police at Vitry.

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Jarrold & Sons, The Empire Press, Norwich & London.

ERRATA.

Page vii. *Contents. For* "Jeanne Pierre" *read* "Jean Pierre."

,, 23. Foot-note should *read* "in the middle of *the* last century."

,, 25. *For* "Of two of the sons of Paul Garnier and Claudine Desery," *read* "Of two of the *grand*sons of Paul Garnier and Claudine Desery."

,, 66. *For* "Tom Garnier rowed No. 4" *read* "No. 6."

,, 66. Tom Garnier played for the *Dark Blues v.* Cambridge for *three* years, from 1861 to 1863.

,, 66. (Edward Southwell Garnier). "He played in the Inter-'Varsity Cricket Match of 1873."

,, 77. *For* "Thomas Hankey" *read* "Thomson Hankey."

,, 79. NOTE.—The official reprieve was, of course, sent by special messenger direct to the Castle at Lincoln.

,, 95. *For* "four consecutive years" *read* "three consecutive years," 1861-63 inclusive.

,, 107. *For* "He played in Oxford Eleven *v.* Cambridge (1872-73") *read* "1873."

,, 107. NOTE.—E. S. Garnier received his "Blue" for the 1872 match, but breaking his leg the day before the match, he was necessarily prevented from playing.

,, 120. *Appendix II. For* "Translation (Hagg)" *read* "(Haag)."

,, 108. *Line* 14. *For* "Football Twenty-two" *read* "Cricket Twenty-two."

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